

BETTER BACKING,
NOT LAW CHANGE,
IS DRY'S DEMAND

Policy of Episcopal Temperance Society for Beer and Wines Is Combated

REPORT IS MINIMIZED
BY W. C. T. U. LEADER

Chicago Clergymen Declare the Empringham Statement Puts Church in False Position

The attitude of leading temperance workers and churchmen on prohibition is unchanged, notwithstanding the report of the Protestant Episcopal Church Temperance Society which is calling for a modification of the Volstead law.

Bishop William T. Manning, of New York, says he does not belong to the organization and that it is not related in any way to the work of his diocese. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, president of the National W. C. T. U., asserts that the report means nothing, since the organization has never been in the ranks with other church groups campaigning for prohibition.

The report does not merit attention is the comment expressed by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Gordon Noble, a member of the Women's National Law Enforcement Committee, believes that the report does not represent Episcopal opinion.

Dr. Charles K. Gilbert, acting rector of St. Thomas Church, New York, and secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York, expressed amazement at Dr. Empringham's statement.

Dr. Hopkins, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, says the Church Temperance Society "had no right to make such a report which is placing the Episcopal church in a false position."

Chicago Clergy Criticize
Temperance Society Policy
and Ask Law Observance

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church is "being severely criticized by Episcopalians and others" for the recent report of Dr. James Empringham, national secretary, calling for modification of prohibition laws, emphatically declared Dr. John Henry Hopkins, rector of the Church of the Redeemer here, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"They had no right to make such a report, which is placing the Episcopal church in a false position," continued Dr. Hopkins. "This society has absolutely no official standing, and had always been rather wobbly on the question of drinking. I was invited 35 years ago to join the society and refused on the ground that the society puts on the same level those who are willing to remain total abstainers, always and every."

NATURAL MERGERS OF
RAILWAYS ADVOCATED

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Compulsory consolidation of railroads would be more obstructive than helpful in bringing smaller properties into larger systems, says Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, in a statement regarded here as a reply to a recent remark of Senator Cummins of Iowa that if railroads do not hasten consolidation the situation might lead to government ownership.

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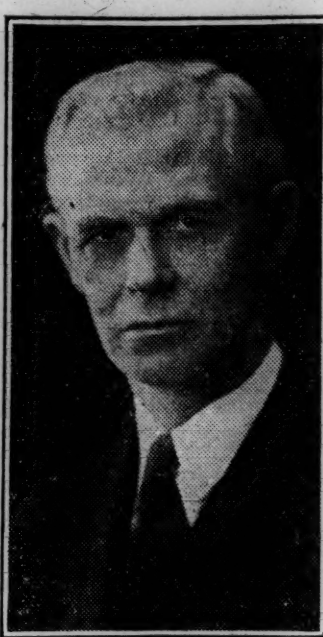
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JUDGE H. F. McELROY

SYSTEM SHIFTED
IN KANSAS CITY

First City Manager to Take Over Control—Council of Nine Elected

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Honest government, competently administered in the service of the public, is the short, simple platform of Judge Henry F. McElroy, chosen the first city manager of Kansas City, one of the four largest cities in the United States to adopt the city manager plan of municipal government.

Judge McElroy, a resident of this city, is the choice of a majority of the new council for the chief administrative position under the manager form of government, which was adopted here last February. He will assume office in the spring.

"I interpret the manager system," said Judge McElroy, "to mean simply the application of honest, business principles to local government. The affairs of a city ought to be handled as are the affairs of any well conducted business. My idea is that the manager plan means better government, more progressive government, and the plan shall be administered to that end under my direction."

Judge McElroy declared that only competent persons will be appointed to office. Under the new plan of government the manager appoints the heads of eight city departments. Each of these will be headed by a director. One other department, that of parks, will be in charge of a board of three, these to be named by the Mayor.

In going over to the manager plan, Kansas City has discarded a cumbersome, antiquated system of government. It is substituting a single-headed council of nine members for a two-house body of 32 members, reducing the number of city departments and the number of elective officers. Only two municipal judges, in addition to the council of nine members, will be elected. For the old system of 16 wards there has been substituted a plan of four city districts, approximately equal in population.

Judge McElroy is a former judge of the Jackson County (Kansas City) court for two years. Previously he was a member of the City Plan Commission. Judge McElroy has been a resident of Kansas City 30 years.

Albert I. Beach, mayor, re-elected to head the new council, is a Republican, as are these other council members: David B. Childs, Henry L. McCune and C. E. Burton. The Democratic members are: Alfred N. Gossett, George L. Goldman, Ira B. Burns, C. Jasper Bell and Charles H. Clark.

RADITCH DISTURBS
JUGOSLAV COALITION

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Feb. 5.—The coalition of Radicals and Raditchists is severely shaken in consequence of the recent behavior of Stephan Raditch, whom the Radicals accuse of making a party campaign in Bosnia Herzegovina and Dalmatia against the Radicals, and reviving provincial animosity between the Serbs and Croats. All such outstanding questions between the Serbs and Croats were settled by written agreement when the Radical and Raditchist coalition was formed, and the Radicals are disturbed by Mr. Raditch's action might shake the agreement.

The president of the Radical Club, therefore, has sent a message to Mr. Raditch saying that all responsibility for the breach of agreement and consequent damage to state interests will fall on Mr. Raditch. The desire of Raditchist Ministers to maintain the present coalition is considered a favorable sign and, therefore, it is hoped the threatened crisis may be averted.

PARIS INDIGNANT
AT TAX DECISION

Chamber Continues Discussion of Finance Bill

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Much indignation is felt today at the decision of the Chamber of Deputies to publish income tax returns. Even the Quotidien, the organ of the Cartel, is dissatisfied.

Nothing is deeper rooted than French secrecy in money matters, and the knowledge that in future, unless the Senate intervenes, each citizen can consult the lists to ascertain what his neighbor earns and pays, has stirred feeling against the Chamber which continues to flounder in a discussion of the finance bill.

The "Control of Citizens by Citizens," as the measure is called by its author, was opposed by the Government, which was, however, unable to muster up a majority. This publicity recently aroused debates in America. In France it is certainly against fiscal traditions.

A significant strike of shuttered windows was held yesterday by storekeepers in the principal shopping centers by way of protest against unfair taxation. It is urged that while the townsfolk pay heavily, the country dwellers escape practically all taxes.

BELGIANS POSTPONE VOTE

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5.—The vote for the ratification of the debt-funding convention has been postponed till Wednesday, as a result of the Liberal deputy, Franck's, intervention debate. M. Franck declared that the Government had been badly advised in taking up negotiations with Washington before the other continental states. He added that had Belgium waited till after Italy had made its settlement, Belgium would have obtained better terms. This provoked a lively discussion, with the result already stated.

TIMBER TRAFFIC
IS RESUMED ON
RIVER NIEMEN

Improved Relations Between Lithuania and Poland Looked For

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5.—For the past five years there has been practically no timber traffic from the middle reaches of the Niemen, but as soon as the snow melts this spring tens of thousands of tons of timber are expected to float down the river from these regions as the result of the new regulations for timber-rafting, promulgated by the Lithuanian Government.

The timber is the property of an English company which has taken advantage of the heavy snowfall this winter to make up some of the time lost owing to the dispute between Poland and Lithuania with respect to the ownership of the traffic. Other timber-owners in the Niemen basin—among which the Polish Government is the chief—are somewhat suspicious of the new Lithuanian regulations, apprehending that the scales of justice will be weighted against them by the river authorities and traffic, though legally authorized, made practically impossible.

In Polish circles no secret is made of the fact that they would have preferred to carry on the traffic under a special treaty, and considerable regret is expressed at the failure of the negotiations undertaken last fall at Copenhagen and Lugano.

Poles to Make Trial Trips

Nevertheless the Poles admit that they will have no case against Lithuania unless they at least attempt to make use of the facilities now offered, and a few trial rafts will be dispatched to see what happens. If Lithuanian officials do not differ from the Polish, the case will be closed.

Resumption of the timber traffic on the river is obviously in the interest of both countries, since not only have the Poles hitherto had to send their timber from this region by a roundabout route to Dantzig, but the port of Memel, which the Lithuanians now call Klaipeda, has suffered severely from being cut off from its principal means of support.

Full details have now been received of the new Lithuanian regulations. They provide that timber floated down the Niemen from countries outside Lithuania will not be charged with duties or other taxes, except a waterway tax which shall not be greater than the local tax. The owners of such timber, their agents and conductors will be admitted to the river zone on giving satisfactory proof that they are connected with the timber, even though they are citizens of countries having no diplomatic relations with Lithuania—thereby meaning Poland.

Mail and telegraphic correspondence from the nationals of such states will be accepted at Lithuanian postal and telegraphic offices, provided it refers solely to timber-rafting. Facilities for warehousing and the shipment of timber at Klaipeda will also be given. In everything except as regards timber on the Niemen, Lithuania still keeps its frontiers sternly closed to the Poles, as has been done ever since the "state of war" was proclaimed when General Zeligowski seized the ancient Lithuanian capital of Vilna in October, 1920, the day after Poland had signed a treaty assigning the town to Lithuania.

The Allies signed the Memel convention in 1924, confirming the Lithuanian possession of Memel, they made a condition that freedom of transit be given to Polish timber, despite what had happened.

There are many here who believe that this condition, by making a first definite breach in the barrier between the two countries, will pave the way to the ultimate resumption of friendly relations, especially as neither country can really forget that for centuries they possessed a common and glorious history.

CENSUS SHOWS
BOSTON GROWTH

Cities of 10,000 or More Have 81 P. C. of Population of State

The little towns in Massachusetts—those with less than 500 population—failed to hold their own as a class in the five years between the federal census of 1920 and the state census of 1925, it is shown in a survey by the Associated Press.

In 1920 there were 50 of these towns with a total population of 16,120. Six of these rose about 500 and 21 others made gains, but 22 showed decreases and one was unchanged, with the result that in 1925 there were 44 towns in this class with a total population of 13,315.

Mount Washington, in the southwest corner of the State, and long the smallest town in Massachusetts, fell from 73 to 53, New Ashford, also in the southwest corner, was the second smallest town, dropped from 116 to 85.

Study of the census figures shows that both in 1920 and in 1925 the proportion of Massachusetts people living in cities of 10,000 or more was 81 per cent. This class was made up of 70 cities and towns in 1925, as compared with 66 in 1920.

Other Groups

In each of these census years there were 19 towns in the class between 10,000 and 15,000. In 1925 there were 43 towns between 5000 and 10,000, as against 47 in 1920; 154 between 1000 and 5000, as against 156 in 1920; 39 between 500 and 1000, as against 35 in 1920; 44 below 500, as against 50 in 1920. The town of East Brookfield, with a 1925 population of 923, was set apart from Brookfield after the 1920 census.

The 1925 census showed a net gain of three towns in the 15,000-20,000 class; loss of two cities and gain of one in the 25,000-30,000 class; gain of one in the 50,000-75,000 class; gain of one city in the 125,000-150,000 class; loss of one city in the 75,000-100,000 class, and no change in the number in the 100,000-125,000 class.

A comparison of the population in the various classes in the two years shows the following changes: Below 500, decrease 2805; 500-1000, increase 2587; 1000-5000, increase 19,222; 5000-10,000, decrease 21,848; 10,000-15,000, increase 11,151; 15,000-25,000, increase 73,095; 25,000-50,000, decrease 24,743; 50,000-75,000, increase 110,184; 75,000-100,000, decrease 33,950; 100,000-125,000, decrease 11,570; 125,000-150,000, increase 141,444.

BOSTON GROWS

The only cities with more than 150,000 population are Boston, which gained 31,560, and Worcester, which gained 11,002. The big increase in the number of persons living in cities of between 50,000 and 75,000 is largely due to the addition to this class of Quincy, Newton and Malden, and that in the 125,000-150,000 class to the addition of Fall River.

Although Massachusetts is second only to Rhode Island among the states in density of population it still has 83 towns with less than 1000 population. In 1920 there were 86.

Newburyport, with a population of 15,656, is now the smallest city in the State, Marlboro having jumped ahead of it since 1920. Brookline, the largest town, has 42,681, and other towns with a larger population than Newburyport are Watertown, Arlington, Framingham, Methuen, Weymouth and Winthrop.

Pasadena Board of Review
Works Without Opposition

Passes Not Only on Films But on Magazines and News-Stand Periodicals

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Censorship of motion pictures and magazines is being accomplished in Pasadena without opposition. For three years a Board of Review, established by city ordinance, has been passing upon every film shown in the city, and within the last few months the censorship of magazines has come under its jurisdiction.

The success of the Pasadena film censorship method lies in the fact that the censoring takes place before the pictures are shown here, with the exception of "previews" which are occasionally given an advance showing before they are officially released. Ordinary films are reviewed in Los Angeles or Hollywood theaters by Pasadena censors prior to their Pasadena bookings, and, if found necessary, definite portions are eliminated before they appear on local screens.

Some Declared Unfit

In a few instances pictures have been declared unfit for the Pasadena public, and prohibited. Hundreds of feet of film are cut from each month's current attractions; but because the work of the censors is done in advance of the Pasadena showings, the action of the Board of Review passes practically without notice in the community.

This board consists of three persons who devote their entire time to the reviewing of motion pictures and the checking up of magazines displayed at the newsstands. A censorship system is kept of all pictures officially released by the producers, with sufficient information to enable members of the board to tell in advance the sort of picture each release is likely to be.

Through the co-operation of theater managers, who have been found ready to aid in the work of cleaning up the screen, the board is

furnished booking lists in advance of local showings. And so satisfactory has been the policy of making cuts, even to the motion picture interests themselves, that it has frequently been noted that the portions of film removed for Pasadena runs have not been restored when the pictures were shown elsewhere.

The rules governing the censorship of motion pictures here are designed to protect the public from salaciousness in any form and particular attention is given to films which might improperly influence the youth of the community. No pictures or scenes which make gambling or drunkenness attractive or which might instruct the morally weak in crime methods are allowed to be shown.

Drive on Magazines

A few months ago the attention of the city officials was attracted to the large number of magazines being sold here which were considered unfit literature, especially for young people. The matter was referred to the Board of Review, with the result that the board has been empowered to prohibit the sale of these magazines.

It was found that the newsdealers were glad to co-operate with the city in this matter and that these offensive magazines had been sent to them from Los Angeles wholesale distributors without their having requested them. Twenty magazines, including several of the so-called "art" magazines, as well as those in which vulgarity is featured, are now on the forbidden list in Pasadena and are being sent to the board of review.

So successful has the work of the board of review been that it has attracted attention in other southern California cities where similar boards are now being constituted. A movement is also being set on foot to extend the censorship of magazines to other Los Angeles County communities.

AVIATORS REACH
RIO DE JANEIRO

Spanish Airmen Cover Half Distance to Buenos Aires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 5 (AP)—With the precision of an express train and to the enthusiastic shouts of watching thousands, Commander Franco and his comrades pulled into Rio de Janeiro at 5:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, completing the fifth stage of their flight from Palos, Spain, to Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The left Pernambuco at 5:15 o'clock in the morning, and traveled the 1244 miles to the Brazilian capital in 12 hours 10 minutes. Commander Franco said he would do it in 12 hours.

Only 1350 miles separate the aviators from their goal, Buenos Aires, a comparatively easy flight, so far as distance goes, many times attempted, but never yet made on a non-stop schedule.

The flight from Pernambuco to Rio was witnessed by great crowds of Brazilians, for the Plus Ultra passed over Maceio, 140 miles along, at 6:30 a. m., Aracaju at 7:35, Bahia at 9:05, Porto Seguro 11:30, Caravelas 12:40, Victoria 2:45, and was sighted from the Brazilian capital at 5:10, making a safe landing 15 minutes later. While soaring over Bahia, the residents of which had hoped the seaplane would make a stop, Commander Franco dropped flowers.

After being received by the authorities and numerous committees, Commander Franco, Capt. Ruiz de Alda and Mechanician Rada, led a parade through the business section of the city. The streets were lined with cheering crowds; decorations were hung everywhere; workers of all classes abandoned their labors to give the Spanish aviators a befitting welcome. It is not known when they will take off for the last leg to Buenos Aires.

AIM OF HARVARD'S NEW FOGG
MUSEUM TO BE ONE OF SERVICE

Unique in That It Will Be for Instruction Rather Than Exhibition—Hope to Improve Pigments and to Perfect Detection of Forgeries

Harvard University's new Fogg Art Museum at Quincy Street and Broadway, which will be completed next fall, will be unique among museums, according to Edward W. Forbes, the director, in that it will be a laboratory for the instruction of students in the fine arts, rather than a storehouse for purposes of exhibition. It is felt that the purpose of a university fine arts department is not the making of artists, but the training of a limited number of teachers and museum officials, and instruction to a large number of men concerning the art treasures of civilization.

Although provision is made for a two-story exhibition building, where the valuable collections of the museum will be displayed, in the rear of the building will be the four-story structure for study and research. With its library, laboratory and various technical and executive offices, this will be the university training school for art teachers and critics, directors of museums and connoisseurs.

The aims of the new museum are outlined by Mr. Forbes in the following statement: "We should like to have it felt that the aim of the museum is service.

SENATE REFUSES
TO PUT COAL UP
TO MR. COOLIDGE

Defeats Copeland Resolution Seeking Intervention, by 48-28 Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—By a vote of 48 to 28, the Senate has refused to consider the Copeland resolution requesting President Coolidge to intervene in the anthracite suspension.

Twenty Democrats, seven Republicans, and the one Farmer-Labor Senator voted to make up the resolution, while nine Democrats and 39 Republicans voted in the negative. The Senate's action was the first to be taken in Congress in respect to the coal controversy, and the vote was forced by opponents of President Coolidge's non-intervention policy after many previous attempts for a showdown had been defeated in both Senate and House.

Under the resolution, presented by Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York, the President would have been requested to call representatives of the miners and operators to conference.

Before moving to take up the measure, Mr. Copeland appealed to the senators from New England to stand with him, because their states were snowbound now, and in need of fuel. But all the New England senators present voted against the motion.

The Rollcall Follows

For consideration of the resolution—Republican—Brookhart, Couzens, Frazier, Howell, La Follette, Norris and Nye—7.

Democrats—Bleasie, Broussard, Bruce, Caraway, Copeland, Dill, Edwards, Ferris, George, Hedlin, Kennedrick, McKellar, Mayfield, Overman, Sheppard, Smith, Trammell, Tyson, Walsh and Wheeler—20.

Farmer-Labor—Shipstead—1. Total—28.

Against consideration: Republican—Bingham, Borah, Butler, Cameron, Capper, Cummins, Dale, Deneen, Edge, Ernst, Fernald, Fess, Gillett, Goff, Gooding, Hale, Harrell, Jones of Washington, Keyes, McKinley, Metcalf, Moses, Norbeck, Odell, Pepper, Phillips, Pine, Reed of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Indiana, Sackett, Shortridge, Smoot, Stanfield, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Weller, Williams and Willis—39.

Democrats—Bratton, Fletcher, Harbo, King, Ransdell, Robinson of Arkansas, Simons, Stephens and Swanson—9.

Debate Follows Note

After the vote a long debate developed, and another effort was made to bring the resolution up by unanimous consent, but it was frustrated by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and S. M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California. Reed Smoot, chairman of the Finance Committee, previously had objected to a unanimous consent agreement on the ground that consideration of the resolution would delay the tax bill.

Edward Edwards (D.), Representative from New Jersey, told the Senate that President Coolidge "should not must" act as President Roosevelt and Harding had done. He said that his State, in common with others, was snowbound, and the people were suffering, Mr. Copeland also renewed his plea for action, and was accused by Mr. Smoot of filibustering. The New York Senator replied that if his efforts to "save shivering humanity" were filibustering, then he was filibustering.

Mr. Copeland Replies

"It is more important to relieve humanity than it is to relieve property," Mr. Copeland declared. "However, I favor the passage of the tax bill as the Senator from Utah well knows."

When Mr. Copeland announced that he would ask daily for consideration of his resolution, Mr. Borah told him his resolution "will have no effect whatever."

"It is time to do something besides pass resolutions," said Mr. Borah. "If we are going into this let us enact legislation giving the President the power to act."

To Be Jardine Aide

Dr. A. F. Woods, Maryland University President, to Be Jardine Assistant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Dr. Albert F. Woods, who has resigned as president of the Maryland State University, is to be appointed director of scientific work in the United States Department of Agriculture by W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. E. D. Ball, it is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Woods has a broad understanding of agriculture in this country," said Mr. Jardine in commenting upon this appointment.

As president of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and in numerous other capacities, Dr. Woods has been in intimate contact with scientific work in American agriculture and is eminently fitted to coordinate the scientific activities of the Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Colleges and the experiment stations. Because of his experience and knowledge he is particularly well fitted to bring about close co-operation and understanding in the administration of the new work made possible by the Pommelet Act, which appropriated funds for extending research by the Government and state institutions."

The greater activity of the Department of Agriculture caused by the desire of the administration to meet the demands of the farmers for a more helpful policy is making it necessary to strengthen the personnel of the department at every point and the naming of Dr. Woods, it is explained, is in line with this purpose.

Combined Texas School
Orchestra to Number 350

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—San Antonio is to have one of the largest, if not the largest, public school orchestras in the United States, according to Otto Zoeller, director of the public school orchestras of this city.

The orchestra is to be composed of the combined orchestras of the senior high schools and junior high schools, and will number 350 musicians. Work of preparing a program and orchestration for the various divisions is well under way.

Mr. Zoeller expects to present a selected program to the public in about two months. The orchestra also will present a special concert at the opening of the new \$1,500,000 municipal auditorium next June.

ITALIAN AVIATOR IS
FORCED TO STAY FLIGHT

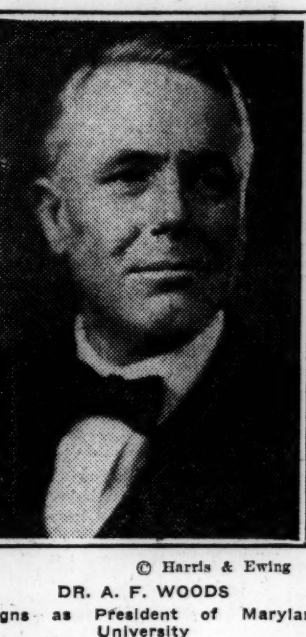
CASABLANCA, Morocco, Feb. 5 (AP)—Casagrande, Italian aviator, has been forced to abandon his flight to Argentina. An engineer sent from Italy has found the Count's airplane too badly damaged to proceed with too elaborate repairs, which it would be impossible to effect here. The airplane will be dismantled and sent to Italy.

Turkish Products
Barred in Russia

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5.—The Bolshevik commercial representative here has received orders from Moscow to discontinue the issuing of the necessary documents to exporters permitting Turkish products to enter Russia. Such measures have naturally gravely affected many firms who have thousands of pounds of fruit, hides, etc., here ready for shipment.

It is expected that the Turks will make diplomatic inquiries regarding the Russian action, which the Turks assert is a contravention of the existing convention between the two countries.

INTERESTS ASK
RIGHT TO BUILD
HARBOR BRIDGE

DR. A. F. WOODS

Resigns as President of Maryland University

EDUCATOR GETS
FEDERAL BERTH

Dr. A. F. Woods, Maryland University President, to Be Jardine Assistant

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Explains Advantages

BETTER BACKING,
IS DRY'S DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

where, with those who are moderate drinkers and also are members of the Temperance Society.

Erroneous Impression Given
"The statement of Dr. Empringham about wine drinking and Christ is ridiculous. I make reply that if all drinking of wine were now done in presence of Christ, there would be no need of prohibition. I am entirely opposed to the arguments and stand taken by the Church Temperance Society, and I thank you for inviting me to make a public statement. The society report has created an entirely erroneous and harmful impression of the stand of the church on prohibition."

Dr. George C. Stewart, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Evanston, a suburb, and regarded as an outstanding leader by his church, stated that the society does not speak with authority of the church and the membership represents only a small membership of the church.

The Rev. E. J. Randall, executive secretary of the society here, is opposed to the society's statement.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said:

"The Church Temperance Society has a membership of only 20,000, while the Episcopal Church has 1,200,000 communicants and probably 5,000,000 adherents. Whatever the views of the officers or members of the Church Temperance Society are, it is quite correct to say that they do not represent the Episcopal Church."

Need of Education
"Dr. Empringham emphasizes the need of education along lines of temperance and law observance, and with this point I am in hearty accord. There is a great need of teaching and preaching along lines of self-control and law observance. Personal liberty has to be restricted along many lines. One has a right to drive an automobile along roads and streets, but when the red light stop signal is on, liberty ceases for the time being."

"Dr. Empringham's statement that the Eighteenth Amendment has sounded the knell of prohibition on the contention that various societies have given up their programs of education, is in my mind not a fair statement. If education has ceased, it is not the fault of the Eighteenth Amendment but the fault of ourselves. The amendment has not driven people to drink; it has simply revealed lack of self-restraint in many Americans."

"When people of wealth and position have their own bootleggers—there is something rotten in Denmark. I have lived in Chicago all my life and know the city intimately and know there is not drinking and drunkenness here as there were before the Eighteenth Amendment, when in 7000 saloons men could be seen at almost any time lined up against the bars and drunkenness and poverty and abuse of families were rampant among drinkers. I am not speaking for the church or the diocese but for myself."

W. C. T. U. President Holds Church Temperance Society Report Is Unauthoritative

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Discussing the report on the prohibition situation in the United States as made by the Rev. Dr. James Empringham, national secretary of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said: "The report means nothing, since the organization never has been in the ranks with other church groups campaigning for prohibition. In the past it has stood for moderation. It was not

for total abstinence when the Volstead Act was passed. And since that time it has not been conducting a promotion campaign to maintain prohibition."

Heard, rather than prohibition, has engaged the attention of the author of the report, Dr. Empringham, during the last few years, Mrs. Boole asserted.

Mrs. Boole's View Indorsed
"In view of its past history and its present activities, members of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union consider that no report on prohibition from the society is authoritative," added Mrs. Boole.

Mrs. Boole spoke just before starting for the first Mexico border conference of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Brownsville, Tex., on Feb. 11 and 12, at which there will be delegates both from Mexico and the United States.

Mrs. Boole will stop for meetings in San Antonio and Dallas, and will speak at the Woman's Exposition in St. Louis on Feb. 17.

Support for Mrs. Boole's statement that there is no significance in the report is given generally here. One of the most important law enforcement advocates in New York City characterized the report as having only one value, saying:

"It undoubtedly will have the effect of forcing the Protestant Episcopal Church to make a strong and categorical statement regarding its attitude on law observance. In so far as speaking for Protestant Episcopal opinion or of giving the result of a reliable survey of the prohibition situation, the report is worthless and may be dismissed as so many words."

Mrs. Sherman Backs Law
The report does not merit attention, said Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who is here to confer with officers of both the New York State and New York City Federations of Women's Clubs.

"I believe in enforcing the Volstead Act so long as it is on the statute books," said Mrs. Sherman. "I believe in keeping it on the statute books and I am opposed to opening up the prohibition subject again. For women who feel as I do the report has no significance whatever."

Dry women regard the report as of no importance, said Mrs. Gordon Norrie, a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Women's National Law Enforcement Committee.

"The report does not represent Episcopal opinion and since it marks no change of attitude on the part of the Temperance Society, it is of no consequence," declared Mrs. Norrie.

Dr. Charles K. Gilbert, temporary rector of St. Thomas Church, and executive secretary of the social service commission of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, said:

"I am amazed at Dr. Empringham's statement. I had understood that the Church Temperance Society had been inactive for several years, that no meetings had been held and that Dr. Empringham was devoting himself to quite different enterprises. I am even more surprised by the statement that there are 20,000 members of the Church Temperance Society and that replies had been received from all or any considerable part of this membership upon which could be based such positive statements as Dr. Empringham has seen fit to make."

Better Enforcement Called For
"It is my own impression that if the sentiment of the Episcopal Church

could be accurately ascertained it would be found that the great majority of our people look with hope and expectation to efforts which are being made to secure enforcement of and obedience to our prohibition law. We have every reason to believe that in the south and west, and in most of our smaller communities our people generally are favorable to the prohibition law."

Dr. Gilbert also said he would be curious to know just what number of replies were received to the questionnaire which was addressed to members of the society and just how many of those replies were opposed to the present law.

"The diocese of New York," he continued, "has gone on record time and again in favor of prohibition and its enforcement. At the time of the agitation for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law in New York State, the convention directed me, as secretary, to write Governor Smith and urge him not to sign the repeal, which I did. Before that time, many similar resolutions were passed showing the official attitude of this diocese to be in favor of prohibition."

Modification Not Remedy
E. W. Mandeville, news editor of the Churchman and editorial writer for the Outlook, who has conducted extensive investigations into the extent of liquor drinking under the operation of the Volstead Law, declared that he agreed with the Episcopal Church Temperance Society in adjudging the present conditions to be worse than before prohibition, but he could not agree that the Prohibition Law is responsible for the liquor problem. He said that the law legalizes beer and light wines is the remedy.

"The same tendency is observable in England and on the Continent of Europe where prohibition is not in force to affect the question," Mr. Mandeville said. "There the increased drinking of hard liquor and increased drinking by young people is just as marked as in this country. It can only be regarded as one of the after-effects of the war. I do not know what remedy to recommend," he said.

Mr. Mandeville declared, however, that he believed some remedy for the present situation was urgently called for.

"The old conditions of liquor drinking and corruption before prohibition demanded remedial treatment," he said, "and as an experimental remedy the Volstead Law was commendable; but it has not been and is not being enforced. I question whether it can be enforced. It will cost a great deal of money, to be obtained through increased taxation of the people, and I do not see that that money will be forthcoming."

"If prohibition is to be enforced, however, three things will be necessary: the Federal Government must cut off the supply of alcohol at its source; the state governments must accept responsibility for local administration of the prohibition law, just as they do with public education and the people must co-operate by giving their active moral and financial support."

Pittsburgh Bishop Indorses Volstead Law Modification

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mann, bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, believes that prohibition cannot be enforced, and favors modification of the Volstead Act to permit light wines and pure beer.

Bishop Mann gave his views on the prohibition question in commenting on the advocacy of beer and light

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by the Church Temperance Society of the Episcopal Church. Explaining his stand in favor of modification of the prohibition law, Bishop Mann said he believed such action "would put a stop to the distribution of a good deal of bad alcohol by bootleggers."

"Personally I did not believe in the Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "and I think the Volstead Act is a bad law. Prohibition cannot possibly be enforced. The law is resented by many persons, good and bad, who feel it is a serious infringement of personal liberty."

"The fact that every bootlegger would vote for continuance of the Volstead law is proof that it is not a good law. Understand me plainly, I do not believe in breaking any law. I believe in keeping the law, once it is passed, but I do believe that bad laws should be modified. But as long as the law remains in force it should be kept. I think it should be modified and light wines and pure beer permitted for public consumption."

Massachusetts Dry Leader Answers Modification Plea

"Education, yes, it is needed as much as ever but beer would only create other generations of alcoholic appetites," William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League said in a statement issued today.

Mr. Forgrave further stated that the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has for two years been stressing a program of education. As proof of this he stated that during January and February more than 100 public meetings, conferences and conventions will have been held by the league in Massachusetts. And that the league already has arranged for the opening of a "League Radio Hour" beginning on Monday evening, March 1, from 7:30 to 8:30. Each week on Monday eve-

SUNDAY BENEFITS OPPOSED

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Topeka Ministerial Union has gone on record as against Sunday benefits whether of motion pictures or concerts, and the social service committee of the union was instructed to carry the ministerial protest to the proper quarters. This committee will lay its case before the theater managers of Topeka asking that they in the future refuse to give their theaters for Sunday benefits.

Do You Know—

(1) Why the Department of Labor would register aliens?
(2) Who the "spokesman" for the President is?
(3) If it paid to rest one day a week during the "gold rush"?
(4) What Samuel Insull thinks about non-voting stock?
(5) Where library books are chained to the shelf?
(6) Why arrests for drunkenness in Boston are decreasing?

These questions were answered in
Yesterday's MONITOR

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1925, after setting aside a special reserve of \$3,500,000, earned net available dividends of \$13,565,898. This compares with net available dividends of \$12,161,549 in 1924.

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What They
are saying.

WILLIAM E. BARTON: "Abraham Lincoln became a successful man because of his disadvantages. If he had had any fewer obstacles in the high road of his progress, he could never have traveled so fast or so far."

INEZ M. LOWDERMILK: "War is rarely fought to destroy the enemy, but rather to gain a compromise."

HELEN V. BOSWELL: "I stand up for party government, and two-party government at that."

FRANK B. KELLOGG: "To a great extent, this Republic, the foremost democratic government in the world and one of the wealthiest of nations, is under the necessity of limiting its choice of diplomatic representatives to men of wealth."

R. G. HATTON: "Decorations are better off when it is not realistic."

DONALD HOUGH: "More and more the average people are demanding their share of the wild life which sportsmen are destroying."

L. J. TABER: "Spears and shields of ancient days are worthless. We (farmers) need the shield of organization, and for weapons, the truth."

POINTS TO SOLUTION OF WORLD PROBLEMS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Only in the proportion that America recognizes and discharges its church missionary responsibilities, will solution of the world's economic, social, and political

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cal problems be possible, stated Dr. Robert P. Wilder of New York, secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, speaking here at the conference of religious workers being held to commemorate the eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Dwight L. Moody.

"The world is shrinking into a vast neighborhood," he explained. "Our commerce and trade have resulted in an industrial awakening throughout the East where cheap labor is abundant. Adjustments, political and industrial, are necessary, but in addition there must be brotherliness and unselfishness if men are to live together happily. It is only in proportion as we discharge our missionary responsibilities that we will hasten solution of world problems now existing."

STATE ASKS AID IN EDUCATING INDIANS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Non-taxable lands and a shortage of school funds will be the basic reasons for the proposed federal aid in educating the Indian child, says M. A. Nash, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. At present rural schools of the State are facing a shortage of funds, and many will be forced to discontinue work before the end of the nine-month period.

It is pointed out that 84 per cent of the 25,000 enrolled Indian students are attending public schools, while the remainder are attending the accredited tribal schools. The average annual cost of educating the Indian child is \$40, Mr. Nash points out. The Federal Government provides \$18 per annum, while the remainder is made up from the state coffers. When students attend schools in incorporated towns in which they live, the federal payment is omitted.

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CANADA MAY REVALUE
SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 14 (Special Correspondence)—That revaluation of soldier settlement land will be provided for, in view of the fact that many of the soldier settlers purchased their land and stock when prices were at the peak and have found it extremely difficult to make farming a success under those conditions, was the statement made by Alexander Walker, president of the Alberta Great War Veterans' Association, on his return from Ottawa this week.

Mr. Walker said that the proposal is to have a board of three members act in each district to revalue the land. This board would consist of a representative of the Soldier Settlement board, the reeve of the district and the third member to be selected by these two. A reduction of the price of stock purchased by soldier settlers, on a basis of 40 per cent for that purchased previous to Oct. 1, 1920, and 20 per cent from Oct. 1, 1920 to Oct. 1, 1921, was agreed upon by the last session of the federal parliament.

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BRITAIN NEARER TWO-PARTY PLAN

Conversation Between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Snowden Believed Significant

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 5.—Restoration of the two-party system in British politics has been brought notably nearer by the gap cut by Philip Snowden, last night, in the prickly prejudice hedge separating the Liberals and Labor. This influential Labor leader moved in the House of Commons a strongly worded amendment attacking the Government upon the Socialist lines of "public ownership and democratic control of essential services."

The amendment was such that the Liberals, who form part of the opposition, were unable to support it. Mr. Snowden's speech, however, was so conciliatory to the Liberals that immediately he sat down, Mr. Lloyd George rose from an amendment he had introduced and spent 10 minutes upon the Labor front bench animatedly conversing with Mr. Snowden.

"Is this a new coalition?" shouted the Conservatives derisively from the Government side, but this did not interrupt this unusual conference.

"If only the amendment had been drafted upon lines closer to his speech it would have been possible—as it is always desirable—for the two progressive parties in the House to go into one lobby against the reactionary government." Thus the Daily Chronicle, Mr. Lloyd George's organ, today, sums up the incident's meaning.

This does not imply that Labor's strong objections to co-operation with the Liberals have been overcome. It means, however, for in that direction which is important since in the last elections the Liberals and Labor combined polled more votes than the Conservatives who are in power.

ITALIAN FORCES OCCUPY JARABUB

By Special Cable
ROME, Feb. 5.—While minor operations to clear the last group of rebels from the Cyrenaica border are successfully taking place a column of 2000 men under command of Colonel Ronchetti proceeded to take possession of Jarabub. Foreseeing the possibility of armed resistance to Italian penetration of territory formally assigned to Italy by the Egyptian Government, all possible precautions have been taken.

Meanwhile, in order to assure the Senussi that their holy town, Jarabub, would not be disturbed, the Italian Government requested Sidi Mohammed Hilale, cousin of the chief of the Senussi, to accompany the Italian troops.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WOULD SELL LINE

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Protests against the sale of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway to American capitalists will not be considered by the British Columbia Government, John

Oliver, provincial Premier, announced. The nationality of prospective purchasers will not be considered, the Premier said. This announcement followed protests in the Canadian Parliament against the disposal of the British Columbia line, together with huge land grants, to American interests.

"Capital knows no international boundaries," Mr. Oliver asserted. "If the railway and the lands were acquired by Britishers or Canadians, their securities would be marketable in the United States anyway." The Government is endeavoring to sell the railway to private interests, in an effort to open up the rich Peace River country in a big way. American capitalists interested themselves in this scheme last year, and this fact has caused a widespread demand that the line be kept in British control.

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Audubon Society Makes Plea for Birds During Deep Snow

Need Is Urgent, Says Secretary, for Feeding While Supply Is Covered—Chaff, Seeds of All Kinds, Broken Nuts, and Suet Acceptable

With ice and deep snow covering their accustomed food supplies, the need is now urgent for all persons to feed the wild birds, Winthrop Packard, secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, said in an appeal today for the co-operation of the public.

"To feed the birds is a fine philanthropy. In saving them, we save ourselves, for birds are of great value in the economy of nature," he said.

Mr. Packard suggested that scraps from the table, chaff from the haystack, grain and seeds of any kind would be suitable, and that the food be put near the house where the birds may be watched from the window.

"A good way is to set a common packing box on the snow with the opening toward the house. Scatter the grain on the top of the box and put more inside," he explained. "The birds will find it and the box will keep it from being buried in the next snow. You will find it very pleasant to watch these birds feed and you will be surprised to find out how much they need. Once found they will go back and forth to the food all day long."

"Our winter birds withstand even the severest cold if well fed. But when the snow covers the frozen insects, dormant larvae, eggs and seeds of weeds on which they naturally feed, they often starve in great numbers. Feed them in your yard and near your home, in the fields and woods if you will. Almost anything eatable is useful."

"Grain and scratch-feed" scattered on trampled snow or under evergreen trees will keep the quail, pheasants, grouse, and a host of smaller birds well fed. Bread crumbs and chaff from the barn floor are cheap and useful. Hemp and sunflower seed, other bird seed, and especially nutmeats, are most attractive to many birds.

"With bits of broken peanut you may coax chickadees and nuthatches to eat out of your hand. Very many people are successful in this, and suet and split marrow-bones, refuse meat, all are eagerly eaten."

"The Massachusetts Audubon Society, Boston, Mass., will gladly give further information concerning methods and material for this work."

Germany is trying to carry a volume of production with a volume of banking credit, and the monetary resources are inadequate to the existing price level. Ten per cent of the working population is unemployed. The German workers' scale of living has to come down if the exports necessary to pay the reparation annuity are to be possible.

The transfer committee's work, Mr. Keynes holds, must, therefore, become a "struggle to reduce the German workers standard of life." He asks: "What will happen if the German Government can not retain the electorate's votes for this policy?"

He attempts no answers, yet the problem is one that has to be solved.

ENGLAND TO HEAR SPEECHES TO HEROES
LONDON, Feb. 5 (P).—All England will have a chance to hear the speeches when the awards for gallantry are made tomorrow to the officers and men of the liner President Roosevelt, who participated in the rescue of the crew of the British freighter Antiope. The British Broadcasting Company has arranged to radio the proceedings from the high-power station at Daventry, as well as from London.

A special train will carry the government representatives and newspaper men from the Waterloo Station to Southampton in time to reach the dock when the President Roosevelt arrives from Bremen. Captain Fried will receive the president of the Board of Trade and his party at the gangway and introduce those concerned in the rescue, after which luncheon will be served.

OREGON DEBATE SCHEDULE
SALEM, Ore., Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Debates for the Albany College team have been arranged with the University of Southern California, Wheaton College, Ill.; University of Redlands, College of the Pacific, College of Puget Sound, University of Utah, Eugene Bible University, Linfield College and the Oregon State Normal School. The women debaters will meet Willamette University, Pacific University, Pacific College, Oregon State Normal School, Eugene Bible University and Linfield College.

NORTH CAROLINA BUILDING
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Building and engineering contracts awarded in North Carolina during 1925 totaled \$104,514,500, this being an increase of 29 per cent over 1924. Of this, \$29,651,900 was for residences; \$27,231,900 for public works and utilities; \$12,775,200 for educational buildings; \$11,539,000 for commercial buildings; and \$10,796,200 for industrial buildings.

New York (P).—Jingling sleigh bells were heard along Fifth Avenue for the first time in many years, as a two-seater sleigh, drawn by a pair of brisk chestnuts and driven by Thomas Conorton, a caddy, left the Hotel Plaza with its first "fare." Taxicabs and limousines halted respectfully to give it the right of way.

New York (P).—Otto H. Kahn, head of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has announced plans for a national movement to increase music appreciation. Club women of the United States are sponsoring the undertaking and plan a music week starting May 2, during which 50 musical selections, known popularly as classics, will be featured in schools, theaters, churches and at civic gatherings.

New York (P).—The reorganization committee of the Hudson River Navigation Company lost in a bidding contest for the assets of the company. They were sold to the Assets Purchasing Corporation, a Delaware concern, for \$4,200,000.

San Bernardino, Calif. (Special).—One of the biggest gatherings of "Lions" ever held on the Pacific coast heard Judge John P. Jones of Newark, N. J., international president, declare, "The aim of this organization is to be the finest exponent of unselfishness in the world."

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—A bill designed to recognize John Fitch as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, by teaching in the Kentucky schools that he, and not Robert Fulton, is entitled to the honor, failed of passage in the State Senate.

Too often people include luxurious bathrooms in their plans and give little or no thought to the faucets. Remember that faucets are the vital spots of the plumbing system. Be sure to get dependable ones by specifying Mueller Faucets.

MUELLER CO. (Established 1857)
Factories: Decatur, Illinois; Port Huron, Michigan
Branches: New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles
Canadian Factory: MUELLER, Limited, Sarnia

MUELLER FAUCETS
faucets without a fault.

Swift & Company

Swift & Company

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TIRE PRICE CUT AS 'GAS' RISES

Reductions Ranging From 5 to 12 Per Cent Are Retroactive to Feb. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Close on the heels of a well authenticated report that the price of gasoline was to be boosted one cent a gallon in New England and the Atlantic seaboard states, came an announcement by the United States and the Firestone Rubber Companies that the price of tires had been reduced. Reduction in the price of all so-called first line tires, including Royal Cords and tubes, solids and balloons, range all the way from 5 to 12 per cent. The cut is retroactive and dates from Feb. 1.

The reduction in the price of automobile tires was due, the announcement said, to the fact that the price of rubber had not been maintained at the high level which had been expected when tire prices were established prior to Jan. 1. The prices applying at the beginning of the year made the retail cost of tires about 40 per cent higher than prevailed last summer. Thus it will be seen that, while the automobile user will be able to buy his tires more cheaply than would have been possible on Jan. 1, they still will cost him considerably more than they did in the summer time.

Leading tire companies here said that they would re-establish their old system of future delivery to dealers. This system was abandoned last October. Following this system prices for future delivery will be guaranteed.

The boost in price of gasoline was forecast in high refining circles as sure to follow the announcement made a few days ago by the Standard Oil Company of California, the Sinclair and the Gulf Refining Com-

panies, which have advanced the price of gasoline by one-half to one cent a gallon. The upward tendency of quotations by these refineries was attributed to higher prices they have to pay for crude oil in the mid-continent field and other sections of the country.

Announcement by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has just been made that the price of gasoline for export is up one cent.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana also has announced an advance of one cent a gallon in all gasoline prices, effective Feb. 4. This company serves 11 states in the middle West and Northwest. These advances were met immediately by the Texas Company, which also operates in that territory.

ENTENTE MINISTERS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS
By Special Cable
BUCHAREST, Feb. 5.—The Rumanian Foreign Office officials state that the meeting of foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumanian at Timisoara on Feb. 10 and 11 is merely for the exchange of viewpoints, preparatory to the expected League of Nations Assembly meeting in March for the admission of Germany and not the so-called regular semi-annual Little Entente conference.

It is believed that the exchange of viewpoints will cover the Hungarian bank notes scandal, the Balkan security pact proposals, disarmament suggestions and military co-operation between the Entente states.

MISSOURI "OUT OF MUD"
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COMMISSION IS BEING ARRANGED

Canadian Government and Leader of Opposition Confer Over Personnel

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (Special).—Parliament is doing little more than mark time while awaiting the result of the conference between George H. Boivin, Minister of Customs and Arthur Meighen, Opposition leader, in regard to the appointment of a commission to investigate H. H. Stevens' charges against the Department of Customs and excise for its failure to suppress smuggling of goods into Canada.

Last night, just before adjourning, Sir George Perley, Conservative, said that his party was not prepared to alter the wording of Mr. Stevens' amendment until the Government had announced the appointment of the commission; to which J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, replied that the Government was as anxious as the Opposition to expedite action.

Throughout the day the Conservatives continued their obstructionist tactics, with the object of preventing the Government from obtaining a six weeks' adjournment for the purpose of reconstructing its Cabinet. The charges against the customs officials are thought in certain quarters to be investigated more by the desire to further this object, and to discredit the Government in the eyes of the public than by the hope of stopping the leak.

M. N. Campbell, Progressive, suggested that the problem raised by the Government's request for an adjournment, which was holding up business and making Parliament ridiculous in the eyes of the country should be solved by the Conservatives permitting the Government to proceed with its by-elections, pairing with absent members, and thus retaining the relative positions of the groups. This brought derisive laughter from the Opposition benches.

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AVIATION AIDED IN NEW ENGLAND

Service of Colonial Lines
Expected to Be Under
Way by April 1

New England capital, which for more than a century has assisted in the development of America's railroads, mines, industries, and, in fact, everything on and under the earth, has found a higher investment, it is pointed out in an Associated Press dispatch, announcing that on or about April 1 a syndicate of Boston financiers will start operating the Colonial Airline, a commercial project. They promise that it will carry New England's manufactured goods westward to the center of population, which long ago was forced to move inland from the Atlantic coast.

Commercial aviation, first introduced to New England by promoters of "blue sky" schemes, has been at a standstill in this section. Several worthy companies in the last few years have tried to develop it, but were forced out because New England capital feared to "take off." It remained for W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, to bring about its renaissance.

Like many other Boston bankers during the last decade, Mr. Bullard has tried to prevent New England from becoming isolated. A faster means of transportation was needed for New England's business, he decided.

Foreign Lines Surveyed
An eight months' survey of the airlines of England and France showed him that air traffic in those countries had increased 100 per cent in every one of the last five years. Several months ago he and other prominent men in finance and engineering, including the Massachusetts Commissioner of the Department of Transportation, came to the conclusion that there were certain fields in which airplanes could be used on a business basis.

Long research indicated that the volume of business would be mail and small express and that about 200 New England manufacturers, one in every city and large town, needed the fastest transportation possible. Soon a traffic manager, the same type of business-getter that the railroads employ, will call on these manufacturers and attempt to persuade them to make aerial deliveries of their products.

Mail Contract Won
The airway from Boston to New York by way of Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, the promoters decided, presented the best opportunity. Since this route is the first leg of the transcontinental mail the promoters, according to Mr. Bullard, had to obtain a government contract to carry air mail from Boston to New York.

The company plans to use the latest type Pottier and Curtiss-Lark airplanes with single motors for summer flying and multiple motors for winter service. The first of its bases will be the Boston Airport, the Hartford flying field and the air terminal at New Brunswick, N. J. Other operating centers will be added as soon as they are needed.

At the present time the airline promoters do not plan to carry passengers, as their service demands only night flying. Others, however, are attempting to link the principal cities of New England in an air route which probably will be opened next summer. Operating centers for this service already have been established in Boston and Portland, and, although those interested in the move have not announced their plans, it is understood that passengers will be carried from every part of New England.

MR. INSULL URGES RAIL ELECTRIFYING

Finds Excess Federal Rules
Hamper Needed Expansion

Electrification of the steam railways of the United States, which now consume approximately 180,000,000 tons of coal yearly, would save from 100,000,000 to 140,000,000 tons, Samuel Insull of Chicago, president of many power companies, largely in the Mississippi Valley, said in an interview yesterday.

"I do not expect electrification to come all at once, but in view of the splendid results it has shown on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, there should not be a steam locomotive running between New York and Boston."

Mr. Insull had made this statement previously at a luncheon given in his honor at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and as the audience applauded it vigorously, said:

"But you are the very people who have made it impossible for the railroad companies to carry on necessary expansion. You have tolerated the imposition on the lines of all sorts of federal control, which has resulted in unfortunate financial conditions on many railroads."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday; moderate westerly winds becoming southerly Saturday.

New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight and Saturday; Saturday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds becoming southerly Saturday.

Official Temperatures	
Albany	18
Atlantic City	26
Boston	26
Buffalo	16
Calgary	24
Charleston	38
Chicago	26
Denver	48
Des Moines	26
Eastport	22
El Centro	48
Hatteras	38
Helen	48
Jacksonville	46
Kansas City	26
Los Angeles	56
Memphis	32
Montreal	12
New Orleans	52
New York	32
Philadelphia	26
Pittsburgh	22
Portland, Ore.	22
San Francisco	48
St. Paul	26
Savannah	46
Seattle	46
Tampa	46
Washington	26

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 4:21 p. m.; Saturday, 4:46 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:32 p. m.

ECONOMIC STUDIES CONFERENCE TOPIC

Five Women's Colleges Represented at Mt. Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 5 (Special)—Departments of economics of the five principal women's colleges—Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, and Bryn Mawr—are meeting today and tomorrow at Mount Holyoke College to discuss the co-ordination of economic studies in the colleges.

The conference begins this evening, with a dinner in Rockefeller Hall, North, followed by a conference on the best way of introducing the college students to economics and sociology. The members of the conference will give 20-minute talks on variations in method and content in the introductory course in economics.

Prof. F. H. Hankins of Smith College will discuss a common base course in sociology, and Prof. Marion Parks Smith of Bryn Mawr will discuss the question whether research methods should be attempted with first year students.

Saturday morning will be given over to a discussion of work with advanced students. After luncheon Prof. T. S. Adams of Yale University will give the principal address on the program—his subject being "Inheritance Taxes."

DISMISS ATTACK ON MR. HULTMAN

Legislators Stop Bill for
Inquiry Into His Alleged
Outside Interests

Dismissal of the resolve calling for an investigation into the business affairs of Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, came today at the State House when the joint Committee on Rules reported "leave to withdraw" on the resolve.

Yesterday, after a hearing was held by the committee on the bill which was presented by Francis X. Coyne and Thomas F. Donovan, representatives of South Boston, evidence was heard on both sides of the discussion. It was alleged by those presenting the bill that Mr. Hultman received \$5000 a year from the Boston Elevated Railway although in public service and that there was connection between the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and his recommendation of use of gas for heating homes.

Report of leave to withdraw by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs on a bill to prevent the use of pins or wires in attaching tags or markers to merchandise was also accepted. When the report of leave to withdraw by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs came up for action on the petition of Mayor Nichols of Boston to consider Greater Boston as one municipality for census purposes, an attempt to substitute the bill was made by Thomas F. Donovan of Boston, Representative. The effort failed, however, and the report was accepted.

The bill for the building of a replica of the John Hancock House as an official residence for the Governor was stopped when a report of next annual session by the Committee on State House was accepted after a brief debate.

Upon the claim of Thomas S. Kennedy, Representative of Boston, that he had no opportunity to speak favoring his bill for windmill on wheels on street cars, the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Street Railways.

Third reading was refused on the petition of Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, placing the control of printing for the legislative department in the hands of the division of personnel and standards, which had been passed by the Senate. Leverett Saltonstall, Representative of Newton, led the House fight against the bill.

"AMERICAN SAHARA" HIGHWAY PLANNED

Concrete Will Be Used to
Replace Rough Planks

HOLTVILLE, Calif., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most difficult stretches of motor highway in the United States, and the principal drawback of a transcontinental route, will pass into history when the new state road across the Imperial County sand hills, for which contracts have been awarded, is opened. Not only will modern concrete construction supplant rough planks, but this section of the "American Sahara" will become one of the tourist attractions of the west.

In the past, motor tourists have crossed the Colorado River over the great Ocean-to-Ocean Highway bridge at Yuma, Ariz., with a sigh of relief that at last they have reached California and the end of the hazards of their journey.

The sand hills form a barrier 60 miles long by seven wide, which must be crossed between Yuma and El Centro, where the road branches to Los Angeles on the north and San Diego on the south. Holtville is the first settlement of any size reached on the California side of the river.

In 1916 the section was crossed by a narrow plank road which has been the main artery of travel since. It is nearly seven miles in length and wide enough for one car. Every hundred yards there is a turnout for two and sometimes four cars. Cases have been known when it has taken four hours to traverse this road.

60,000-YEAR-OLD FOSSIL
WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Discovery of a fossil, estimated to be 60,000 years old, in a stone quarry near Tyndall, Man., has aroused great interest among geologists in this part of the country. The fossil is stated to be that of a trilobite, a water creature that existed in those ages. Although many similar fossils have been found in Manitoba previously, this is pronounced to be the finest specimen of them all.

Ready to Conquer Mount Monadnock



Mount Holyoke Students Celebrating End of Mid-Winter Examinations With Week-End of Winter Sports at Jaffrey, N. H.

Boy Council Harmonica Band of Philadelphia Wins Boston

40 Members of Unusual Organization Are All Leaders
of Their Own Harmonica Clubs—Junior Orchestra Is Among Plan's Outgrowths

Directed by Albert N. Hoxie, assisted by Fred. Sonnen, the Boy Council Harmonica Band of Philadelphia began its Boston engagement at the Young Men's Christian Association at 9 a. m. today, just 24 hours late. From there they visited the Boston Trade School on Parker Street, the Prince School on Newbury Street, and later played for Governor Fuller at the State House, for Mayor Nichols at City Hall, where courtesies were extended by Charles G. Keene, president of the City Council, and George H. Johnson, superintendent of the Boston public schools, and elsewhere.

Their program at the Y. M. C. A. opened with the "American Patrol" which was followed by "Old Folks at Home," included the large from the "New World Symphony," and closed with "Under the Double Eagle" march. Intermingled with these were such things as "Turkey in the Straw" and other pieces with a "swing" to them. Accompanying themselves to the harmonica, the boys sang and played.

"Save your sorrows until tomorrow. Smile awhile today."

When the performance was over, the audience of boys and men and women, finding its applause inadequate, cheered.

Impression of an Orchestra

The effect as the boys played was not of one kind of instrument, but of many, yet the only ones used throughout were the harmonica, 40 of them, with an accompaniment of soft cords on the piano, organized to play on a regular orchestra scheme with first and second harmonicas, tenors and basses.

This was explained when Mr. Sonnen came forward and gave a demonstration showing the possibilities of the harmonica with imitations of orchestral instruments, the piccolo, drum, oboe, violin and saxophone. The boys played with sympathy and understanding, with shadings and effects that the uninitiated would suppose were impossible on a harmonica; but there they were, given with artistic appreciation and skill.

Between pieces Mr. Hoxie explained that the harmonica movement began in Philadelphia with a small club of boys taken from the streets of the city. It has spread until today that city boasts of a coming battalion of 40,000 harmonica players, most of them members of clubs formed expressly for the development of harmonica bands and players.

From these was organized the Harmonica Band and from them have developed the Junior City Symphony Orchestra and the Boy Council Harmonica Band with no less a personage than Leopold Stokowski, director of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, actively interested in their progress. Mr. Hoxie said that 1000 boys had played the large movement from the "New World Symphony" on the harmonica together with the Philadelphia Symphony playing the orchestration.

Members Are Leaders

Every one of the 40 boys in the harmonica band was leader of a harmonica club of his own, Mr. Hoxie said. That was a condition of membership. Asked by Mrs. Williams Arms Fisher, founder and executive secretary of Boston's Music Festival Association, how long it took to learn the harmonica, one of the boys answered that he taught his boys to mouth the instrument, play the scale and "Old Black Joe" in one lesson. Mrs. Fisher said she wanted 5000 Boston boys to play at Boston's annual music festival next May. Before each concert was over every boy and most of the girls who heard it had automatically joined a harmonica club in his own mind, and saw himself a master of the instrument, and every man and woman who heard it was ready to speed the children on their way.

The boys, "fellows," Mr. Hoxie calls them, are here as the guests of the Civic Music Association of Boston. Co-operating with it are the Boston public schools, the Boy Scouts and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Covering Big Schedule
Scheduled for three days but delayed one day by the storm, they are trying to cover the three-day sched-

MT. HOLYOKE GIRLS ON MOUNTAIN CLIMB

Students Off for Jaffrey for
Week-End Outing

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 5—Mount Holyoke students are celebrating the end of mid-winter examinations, by foregoing today for a week end of winter sports at Jaffrey, N. H., near Mount Monadnock. All day long groups of girls, laden with skis, skates, and snow shoes have been leaving the snowy campus at South Hadley for the still more snowy north.

The headquarters of the students is Shattuck Inn, around the fireplaces of which the various bands of winter sports enthusiasts expect to meet tonight. Tomorrow morning the students are planning to climb Mt. Monadnock. Skiing and snow shoeing are planned for the afternoon, with a sleigh ride in the evening.

If all these do not prove sufficient amusement, there is a skating rink to fall back on for additional excitement. No schedule of amusements is outlined for Sunday, but it is suggested in the program announcement that "Sunday will give an opportunity to do just a little more of the things you like best. The students will return for the opening of the second semester on Monday."

"Manon Lescaut"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company gave Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" last night at the Boston Opera House. The principal members of the cast were:

Manon Lescaut.....Claudia Muzio
Lescaut.....Gigamos Rimini
Des Grieux.....Antonio Cortis
Geronte.....Roberto Moranzoni
Conductor.....Roberto Moranzoni

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" is not one of his most effective operas. To be sure, it contains much agreeable music, but not always music in the composer's most characteristic style. And then, too, the setting inevitably invites comparison with Massenet's treatment of the same subject, not greatly to the advantage of Puccini. The essence of the subject, so admirably caught by Massenet, seems to have escaped Puccini somewhat, and the scene and incidents of the Abbé Prevost's story might have passed in any country, they are typically French in their associations; consequently Puccini's Italianized musical version is out of keeping with the atmosphere of the story.

Although the Mon looks earnest and delicate here and there, Manon was hardly the "grande dame" Madame Muzio would at times make her. In the tragic closing scenes, therefore, Madame Muzio was most successful.

Mr. Rimini as the swaggering Lescaut was admirable, and so was Mr. Cortis, who played with finesse and distinction. Mr. Cortis was not an engaging Chevalier to either eye or ear. As an actor he was often awkward in his poses and movements, but he did not lack the ordinary conventional effectiveness. Vocally, he displayed little feeling for color. Too often he forced his voice beyond all possibility of good tone. The general ensemble was of varying quality. There was uncertainty of attack in the opening scenes which disappeared later in the evening.

Louis Siegel

There are a few violinists who have the temerity to present a program minus a sonata or a concerto. Mr. Louis Siegel is one of them. Last night in Jordan Hall, he played three groups of numbers, familiar and unfamiliar, with the ubiquitous Vivaldi and Vieuxtemps conspicuous by their absence.

His bow to the old school was accomplished through four little-known but charming Bach inventions, the characteristics of which are suggested by their titles, "Lament," "Pantasy," "Aria," and "Scherzo." These were followed by three arrangements of piano compositions, "Minuet," Exaudet-Siegel, "Musette en Rondeau," Rameau-Siegel, and the always familiar "Tambourin," Rameau-Siegel, the last named unaccompanied.

The middle part of the program was given over to "The Devil's Trill" by Tartini, with accompaniment and cadenza by Mr. Siegel.

The last group presented the moderns and included the Medtner "Nocturne," Florent Schmitt, "Dream by the Water," Szymanowski, "Pan and the Dryads," Debussy-Siegel, "For the Egyptian," Korngold, "Nightwatchman's March," "Improvisation on a Portuguese Folk Song," Granados-Siegel, "Spanish Dance."

Mr. Siegel is a good fiddler; one who knows the tricks of his trade and the fine points of his art. His tone is somewhat lacking in depth, and it not always steady, yet his harmonica were one of the most enjoyable bits of work that he did, especially those occurring in "Pan and the Dryads" and "For the Egyptian."

Of the compositions themselves, the Schmitt "Dream by the Water" was by far the most harmonically interesting. The mood which is definitely established here was sympathetically caught by both violinist and accompanist. The Schmitt idiom was apparent, but so nicely tempered as to give pleasure to the most conservative hearer.

The discriminating accompaniment of Miss Jessie Miller were a decided addition to the program.

CANADA READY FOR TOURISTS

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—In anticipation of the heaviest year of tourist travel in their history, shipping companies are arranging now for increased motor ferry services between Washington State and Vancouver Island during the coming summer. Ferries will be operated between Port Angeles and Victoria, Anacortes and Sidney and Bellingham and Nanaimo so that tourists from the United States will be able to travel by a large variety of routes. Triangular services will be maintained between Sidney, outside this city, Bellingham and Anacortes. Operations will commence early in April on some of the ferry routes, while others will be opened in May.

NEW ENGLAND UNITY IS URGED

Rhode Island Farmers Are
Told of Need for Co-operation
in All Lines

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5 (Special)—Boundaries must be forgotten in the movement to develop New England, said Henry D. Sharpe of this city in addressing the delegates to the second annual Rhode Island Agricultural Conference at the dinner last night.

"Conditions are changing," said Mr. Sharpe. "Our relatively less important place in the national scheme, considered on the scale of wealth, the steady western trend of the center of population, our distance from supply of coal, the chief source of power, which is a basic necessity of industry, and the distance from certain raw materials, the elements of transportation, and lastly, the decline of agriculture over a long period, requiring a large importation of food, all are important changes."

"All these elements of change in the past may bear a different relation in future years, and it is our business to know the probable trend of the future. Before the actual facts may be determined we cannot exactly appraise the future in terms of the past."

"But irrespective of our exact determination of certain facts, it would seem to be clear that we in New England must learn to ignore the boundaries of city and State in those things that pertain to our economic welfare, striving to think and act to a greater degree in terms of a larger unity which, for the present purpose, is New England itself."

"Individualism has served us well in things political, and as a political asset it has a great deal to do for us in the future. The great economic forces that affect us today, however, know nothing of political boundaries. To use these economic forces to the best advantage we must, while retaining all the advantages of a reliance upon individual endeavor, temper it with a real effort in co-operation beyond anything we have yet tried to achieve."

James C. Farmer, master of New Hampshire State Grange, spoke on "Advertising and Marketing New England's Agricultural Products."

Speakers at yesterday's sessions included E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, on "The Federal Land Bank Service to New England Agriculture"; E. K. Thomas, manager of the agricultural department of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, on the "Business Side of Farming"; Earl D. Straight, forestry expert of the Federal Land Bank, on "Can Forestry Be Made an Economical Asset to Rhode Island?"; Dr. B. L. Hartwell of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experimental Station, on "The Results of Scientific Research in Agriculture," and H. W. Hochbaum, field agent of the eastern division of Extension Service, on "The Meaning and Future of Extension Work."

BEST WAYS OF GAS HEATING DETAILED BY COMPANY HEAD

President of Boston Gas Company Says That Its Cost
Would Be Cheaper Than Oil, and Would Equal
Anthracite at About \$25 a Ton

Engineers of the American Gas Association, working to make gas produced from coal a practicable, moderately priced and efficient fuel for house and office-building heating, are meeting substantial progress in several American cities, while various fuel experts point out that use of gas as a household fuel should be a logical step with the diminution of the anthracite supply and the necessity of using bituminous coal in some form.

Recommendations filed by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, with the State Legislature call attention to the situation in many cities where the use of gas in home heating has come into considerable practice.

In Haverhill, more than 100 gas-burning furnaces have been installed this season, while Pawtucket, R. I., shows a similar increase in use. Baltimore, Md., Rochester, N. Y., New York City, Denver, Colo., and Pacific coast cities have been burning gas produced directly from coal for several years, and utilization has grown greatly in the past few years. Many cities near coal-mining districts have used natural gas for heating for a number of years, and the practicability of the fuel under such conditions is definitely established.

Questions Are Answered

The public naturally asks: What kind of furnaces does one need? What are the advantages of gas? How much does the fuel cost, compared with other fuels?

These are answered by Dana D. Barnum, president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, which plans to enter the field on a substantial scale, in a statement presented to the Legislative Committee on Power and Light. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Hultman, the state Legislature is investigating the use of gas as a method of permanent relief from anthracite shortages, and has enlisted the co-operation of several gas companies.

Hot air, hot water, or steam furnaces may be used with gas, although it is not recommended that gas burners be installed within the present furnaces, Mr. Barnum explained.

Heat regulation is furnished by a thermostat and a clock, so that any desired temperature may be obtained automatically at any time. The furnace need not be inspected oftener than once or twice a month, and there is practically no tending necessary. Such a furnace would cost from \$500 to \$600, while an average coal-burning furnace costs between \$700 and \$1000, according to the estimate of C. S. Hilton, service engineer of the Pawtucket Gas Company.

Under the present gas prices—which it is predicted would drop considerably with a wider use of gas—companies in many cities estimate that they could supply the fuel at approximately the same price as anthracite, and a good deal cheaper than oil.

Dearer Than Anthracite
In Boston, the price would exceed anthracite by a few dollars per ton. At first it would cost at the rate of anthracite at \$25 a ton. Cost of installation of furnaces is less than that for a coal or oil burning furnace. It is pointed out that if a new house is being built, no provision need be made for coal bunkers, and a considerable saving effected. The economy of gas for household heating is largely dependent on the ability of companies to establish a commodity rate. This has been done in many cities, and gas is furnished for 75 cents per 100 cubic feet, which compares favorably with ordinary prices for anthracite.

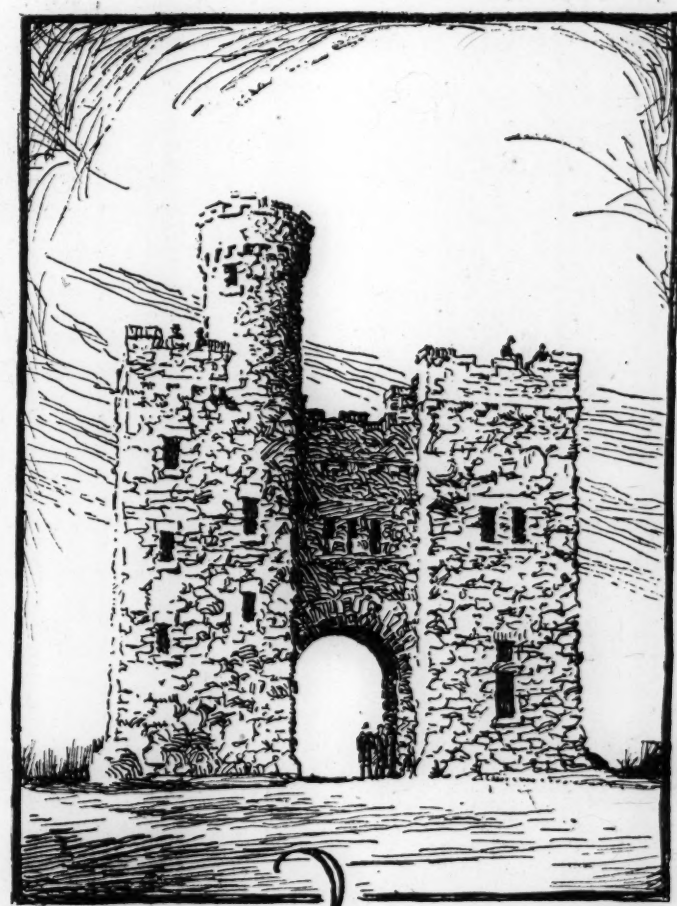
The efficiency and advantages of gas as a fuel are many and readily apparent, Mr. Barnum points out. While research engineers estimate that 80 per cent of the heat value of anthracite is wasted in smoke and gas-burning gas wastes practically no heat and gives off no smoke. All wastage and unpleasantness would be obviated through the use of gas, it is said.

Gas companies are admirably equipped to furnish large quantities of gas in large cities, Mr. Barnum says, because extensive gas mains are already laid in many streets, heritages from the time when gas was widely used for lighting purposes.

Philip Cabot, head of the public utilities division of Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, says that the use of gas for home heating is inevitable.

Outstanding among the efficiencies of gas pointed out by Robert T. Haslam, professor of fuel engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is its flexibility. On warm days, the gas may be regulated exactly, and in increasing the heat, little is wasted. Maximum or minimum temperatures may be quickly obtained.

In several large northern cities, it was pointed out, many houses without chimneys are being built, and small flues take their place, because there is no longer necessity for large, expensive smoke containers.



In Worcester

MANY merchants, representing most every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. When you are shopping in Worcester, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

SCHOOL FOR TRAFFIC OFFICERS
VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia traffic officers will soon go to school to learn how to enforce motor laws more effectively. The Provincial Government is creating a school for these officials here in an attempt to improve conditions on the highways of the Province.

AIM OF HARVARD'S NEW FOGG MUSEUM TO BE ONE OF SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

detect forgeries, or even to take the right care of pictures.

Hope to Stop Deterioration

"Already many of our modern paintings are disintegrating, because of the use of faulty canvases and pigments; while older paintings are endangered by improper care. Technical problems accordingly arise that require extensive research. We want to know more about the chemistry of pigments and the selection of proper grounds. Some pigments that are very good when used alone cause trouble when mixed with others. Varnishes that protect when used properly, destroy when used improperly."

"Canvases are not wholly satisfactory as a ground, and substitutes are proposed, but whether wood, or copper, or some other ground is difficult to offer special difficulties. For instance, there is in the museum a seventeenth century painting on copper that is flaking off rapidly. Our new museum will be equipped with a laboratory for special research by trained chemists. Mr. Forbes has long been engaged in studying the history of technical processes, paying special attention to the chemistry of pigments. With an assistant, he has spent much time in Europe studying with experts in this field, and has collected in addition to a valuable library, examples of the pigments used in Egypt, Italy, and various countries, during periods of note in the history of art. The results of his researches are not ready for publication, but it is expected that these experiments will be greatly extended in the new laboratory."

Seek to Detect Forgeries

Another valuable field of research to be continued is the detection of forgeries. Here the X-ray opens a new method of research which seems to offer great promise. Forgeries are deliberately included in the study, the collections of the museum in order to test the student's critical powers both in laboratory and classroom. This training will

be of special value in the development of connoisseurs who have in works of art no financial interests to make their judgments biased.

Mr. Forbes makes this statement regarding the use of the X-ray: "Of course, the chief test of the genuineness of a picture must be the eyes of an expert, but in doubtful cases, chemical and microscopic tests, and the use of the X-ray are extremely valuable. The X-ray, for instance, will often show as nothing else can that a certain weak spot in a picture has been painted over either by the master or by some late dealer. By X-raying a sufficient number of the works of an artist, we may know what a painting by that artist should look like when X-rayed, and are able to assist in the detection of forgeries."

Designed by Harvard Man

The new building was designed by Charles A. Coolidge '31, of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, who also designed other Harvard buildings. The exhibition rooms and galleries will be located on the Quincy Street side of the building, with the classrooms and library in the rear. The building will close the quadrangle formed by Emerson Hall, Sever and Robinson, the only drawback being Quincy Street.

There is a large lecture hall which will accommodate 400 persons. Rooms are provided for students who are learning the practice of painting, for those studying prints, or engravings, or special problems of technique. The museum also finances a Fog Expedition to China, and a room is provided to contain material brought back from this expedition.

In the main rooms will be the valuable collections of the museum that are crowded into the old building, some of them packed into corners or offices; many valuable Chinese and Japanese prints not on display because of lack of space, other distinctive works even stored in the views of professors.

Notable collections exhibited will be the prints, classical antiquities, primitive paintings and the Romanesque art. The museum owns rare pieces of original Greek marbles, of which the statue of Meleager, an ancient copy of the original by the famous fourth century sculptor, Scopas, is perhaps the best.

Collection of Ancient Coins

It has also an interesting collection of ancient coins. Greek vases, and a fine exhibit of terra cotta and coins from the bequest of E. P. Bliss. The collection of primitive paintings, mainly Italian primitives of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, is reputed to be equal among university museums only by the one at Yale. The collection of Romanesque art is one of the best in the country, according to Mr. Forbes, and the print collection with that of Prof. P. J. Sachs, is second only to the one in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

SECURITIES FIRM LOSES MAINE LICENSE

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 5 (P)—The registration of Paul Johnson & Co., of Boston as dealers in securities was suspended by an order issued yesterday by John G. Smith, State Bank Commissioner, because of an alleged violation of the "blue sky" law.

This action automatically suspends the registrations of agents and salesmen of this firm, which heretofore have been licensed to do business in Maine. Under the law, the firm, which is said to have membership in the Boston stock exchange, is entitled to have a hearing, date for which will be set later. The nature of the alleged violation was withheld.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURES RADIOCAST

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 5.—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William W. Porter, S. D., of New York City, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, will be radio-cast by Station WHO, Des Moines, 526 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 4 p. m., central standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Des Moines, and will be radio-cast direct from the Woman's Club auditorium in Des Moines.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 5.—A Christian Science lecture, to be delivered by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, will be radio-cast by Station KPRC, Houston, Tex., 297 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 3 p. m., central standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Houston, and will be radio-cast direct from the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Houston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5.—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 7, will be radio-cast by Station WMBB, Chicago, Ill., 250 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 3 p. m., central standard time, is being given under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, and will be radio-cast direct from the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, 467 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m., Pacific standard time.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

Sunday, Jan. 31

BOSTON

The regular Sunday evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be radio-cast simultaneously by Stations WNBC, Boston, 380.3 meters wavelength, and WEAU, Providence, R. I., 273 meters wavelength. The service begins at 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

JAMESTOWN

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jamestown, N. Y., will be radio-cast by Station WOLC, Jamestown, 275 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., eastern standard time.

NEW YORK

The regular Sunday morning service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, will be radio-cast by Station WJMA, New York, 341 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m., eastern standard time.

BALTIMORE

The regular Sunday morning service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., will be radio-cast by Station WCAO, Baltimore, 275 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m., eastern standard time.

MINNEAPOLIS

The regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn., will be radio-cast by Station WCCO, St. Paul, Minneapolis, 417 meters wavelength. The service begins at 6:30 p. m., central standard time.

CHICAGO

The regular Sunday morning service of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be radio-cast by Station WEBB, Chicago, 370 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10:45 a. m., central standard time.

The regular Sunday evening service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be radio-cast by Station WMBB, Chicago, 250 meters wavelength. The service begins at 7:40 p. m., central standard time.

ST. LOUIS

The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be radio-cast by Station KFKQ, The Principia, St. Louis, 261 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., central standard time.

DALLAS

The regular Sunday evening service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dallas, Tex., will be radio-cast by Station WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8:30 p. m., central standard time.

SEATTLE

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, Wash., will be radio-cast by Station KTCL, Seattle, 305 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time.

PORTLAND, ORE.

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Portland, Ore., will be radio-cast by Station KQP, Portland, 230 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time.

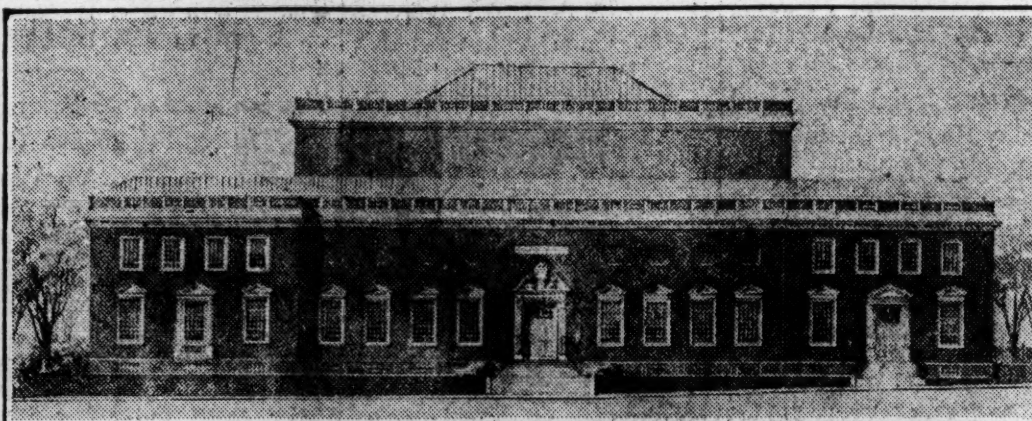
LONG BEACH

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach, Calif., will be radio-cast by Station KBON, Long Beach, 222 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time.

LOS ANGELES

The regular Sunday morning service of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Los Angeles, will be radio-cast by Station KFI, Los Angeles, 467 meters wavelength. The service, which is being radio-cast under the joint auspices of the Christian Science Churches of Los Angeles, begins at 11 a. m., Pacific standard time.

New Fogg Museum of Art Due to Open in Fall



Architects' Drawing of the New Museum Building at Harvard as It Will Look When Completed

WARD CONCERN FACES INQUIRY

Federal Trade Commission Orders Special Bread Investigation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (P)—A special investigation has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission into the Ward Food Products Corporation, recently organized to deal in materials used in the baking industry.

The investigation will be conducted by the legal department of the commission and will be apart from the economic investigation of the entire baking industry, which has been in progress for several months as directed by a Senate resolution. The general investigation will not be completed for several months and heretofore it had been in the views of prosecutors.

Completion of the merger will make the newly formed Ward company. As ordered, the new investigation is distinct from one proposed in the Senate Wednesday by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who asked that a Senate committee investigate all companies directly or indirectly controlled by William B. Ward, who with his associates, organized the Food Product Corporation.

Replying to that move, Mr. Ward wired Mr. La Follette that he would welcome senatorial scrutiny of the project.

Investigation by the Department of Justice of the recent Ward merger was demanded in the Senate by William H. King, (D.) Senator from Utah. He urged early action on the resolution of Mr. La Follette. "With all these transactions going on," Mr. King said, "we find no prosecutions being initiated by the Department of Justice. In fact we find the Administration daily pronouncing its blessing on these high finance deals."

\$250,000,000 Packing-Cereal Merger Nears Completion

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (P)—Negotiations are approaching completion for the acquisition of the California Packing Company by the Postum Cereal Company, which will result in a combination of food companies with total assets of more than \$250,000,000.

Banking interests identified with both properties spent the day in conferences in an attempt to agree upon terms of the merger. Reports were current that California Packing shares would be taken over by the Postum Company on a basis equivalent to \$17½ a share, the price touched by the stock on a rise of more than eight points. The deal may involve an exchange of 1½ shares of Postum for each share of California Packing. Completion of the merger will make the Postum Cereal Company one of the largest distributors of food products in the country. The company recently has pursued a policy of expansion through its acquisition of the Jell-O business and that of the Igloo Food Company.

New financing in connection with the deal probably will be arranged by Blair & Co., who have been bankers for the California Packing Company.

ALBERTA TO BE GIVEN ITS NATURAL RESOURCES

EDMONTON, Alta., Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Negotiations over the return of Alberta's natural resources, which have covered a long period of time, were brought to a successful close during the visit of the provincial Premier, J. E. Brownlee of Alberta, to Ottawa this week, when representatives of both the federal and provincial governments signed the formal agreement under the terms of which the natural resources will be transferred from the control of the federal to the provincial government.

The subsidy now received by Alberta from the Federal Government in lieu of the resources, will be paid for a three-year period after the completion of the resources. To fully complete the transfer, there now remains only the obtaining of the legislative approval of the agreement by the Imperial parliament, following the passage of a petition by both the federal and provincial parliaments at their winter sessions. The agreement will become operative on the first day of the month after it passes the Imperial parliament in London.

DR. HSIEH TO SPEAK

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, will deliver a lecture in Roblin Hall of the Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, next Wednesday evening on "An Easterner's View of the West." This is the third in a series of four community meetings sponsored by this church under the auspices of the Miner Charitable Society, which was organized more than 90 years ago. On the third Thursday of each month the society gives a community dinner, followed by entertainment.

New England Thrift a Habit Since Landing of the Pilgrims

President of Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts Says Saving Money Dates Back to the Necessity for It in Early Colonial Days

By the Associated Press

Saving money is a habit among New Englanders.

It is a habit formed by necessity, which accounts, in a large measure, for the fact that this section, despite its lack of natural resources in the way of ores or fertile soil for agriculture, leads the Nation in the average savings bank deposits per person.

Seven per cent of the country's population lives in the six states and in their savings banks are 18 per cent of the total deposits. Fifteen per cent of the total number of depositors live here.

The need of the New Englander to save was with him from the time the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, said Joseph H. Soliday, president of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts. The climate of the Plymouth colony was such that the Mayflower's passengers were immediately faced with the fact that they had to make provision for the winter if they were to exist. The very nature of the situation demanded that they save.

From Need Came Habit

"From this need came the habit," continued Mr. Soliday. "I know of hundreds of cases where persons living in the simple lives of the early New Englanders have left estates of \$250,000 or more. In your New Englander the thrift habit is ingrained. William A. Gaston, a Boston millionaire banker, for years maintained the account of his father's savings. He said that he had a custom of long standing to open a trust savings account for each child at birth. The pass book, at the child's coming of age, is an impressive object lesson in thrift."

Mr. Soliday pointed out that the savings habit is no less fixed in the foreign born who have come to New England.

In addition to the fundamental and natural causes for saving, the habit has been made attractive in New England. It was in 1816 that the Mutual Savings Bank plan was launched in Boston and Philadelphia simultaneously. In Boston a group of citizens met in a coffee house and formed the Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston. Some \$80,000 are now on deposit in that bank. The limit of individual's deposits was set at \$500 because "the object of the institution was to aid the poorer and middle classes of society." Seamen and soldiers were advised to deposit their prize money. It was the days of private banks and the bank was suggested for the use of "a young man intending to marry at a future date, and young women who may expect to change their condition."

ACHIEVEMENT CLUB PROGRESS IS SHOWN

Organizations in Springfield Nearly Double in Number

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5 (Special)—Remarkable growth in Junior Achievement Club Work in Springfield is shown in the annual report recently compiled, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, by M. W. Brady, director of the Springfield Junior Achievement Foundation.

An increase of 78 per cent over the previous year in the number of Achievement clubs operating in Springfield, a 57 per cent increase in the number of club members, and 71 per cent increase in the number of volunteer leaders are among the interesting items noted in the report. The club work was also carried on by several new organizations and in institutions which had never before attempted it.

Twenty-six local organizations co-operated in the past year by organizing and conducting Achievement Clubs. Thirteen churches figure in the list of co-operating institutions. Thirteen lists of club work for boys and girls were carried on in Springfield during the past year, as compared with 10 the previous year. A total of 1217 club members were enrolled in the National Junior Achievement Clubs. There were 127 leaders volunteered to guide these clubs. There were 775 club members in 69 clubs with 75 leaders the previous year.

Club members, as a result of their Achievement work, turned out 4117 articles during the past year. The combined value of all articles produced by club members is estimated at \$6800, or a per capita production of \$4.75 worth.

ST. LOUIS WILL HAVE WOMEN'S EXPOSITION

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Emphasizing the importance of co-ordinated work among American women, the Woman's National Exposition will open at the Coliseum here on Feb. 16 continuing through Feb. 22 with 175 exhibits illustrating women's activities in many walks of life. Prominent in the list of sponsors is Lady Galloway, wife of Sir Henry Galloway, formerly Governor of South Australia.

Mrs. Neil A. McMillan of this city is chairman of the program committee, and announces that active participants will include Miss Mary Anderson, United States Bureau of Labor; Maj. Julia Simpson, United States Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; Mrs. Bessie Parker Bruggemann, chairman of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission; and Mrs. Lewis W. Baldwin, wife of the president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

MUSSOLINI TO BE MOTION PICTURE 'STAR'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5 (P)—Plans for a motion picture film depicting the achievements of Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, are being made by Harry Durant of Guilford, Conn., former member of the State Legislature, according to information received here from Mr. Durant, who is now in Italy.

The film is not to be made as a commercial enterprise, Mr. Durant said, but will be merely a historical document. The filming of the picture will probably be started next summer.

MAINE TO MEET TOURIST AT DOOR

State Publicity Bureau to Establish Information Service at Kittery

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 5 (Special)—The Executive Committee of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau has decided to open a new information bureau at Kittery for the convenience of the great influx of visitors who will come to the State this summer.

It is estimated that last summer, which was the banner one in the State's history, attracted more than 1,000,000 people within the State, who left approximately \$100,000,000, bringing an increase in business all over the State of from 15 to 30 per cent. Reports from Maine banks show that as a result there is now on deposit in banks more money than ever before. Present indications from hotels over the State and from inquiries already coming to the Publicity Bureau, as compared with previous years, indicate that more than 1,500,000 tourists will come to Maine this coming summer.

It is planned to have the Kittery bureau at the end of the Memorial Bridge, over which practically all motor tourists from New Hampshire and Massachusetts pass. A committee of York County citizens, in conjunction with a committee from the Publicity Bureau, will work out the general plans.

Statistics show that 90 per cent of the automobile tourists coming into Maine pass through Kittery. Establishment of an information bureau there will augment the work done by the Portland bureau and will furnish to the tourist special service as soon as he crosses the Memorial Bridge onto Maine soil.

YALE CLASS MAKES RECORD ON LOAN FUND

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5 (P)—By its pledge of \$3,662.56 announced yesterday, to be loaned to members of the class who are working their way, the class of 1928 has set the highest record for class loan funds at Yale University.

Since the fund was initiated four years ago, several students, university authorities said, who had their circumstances were comfortable, have become beneficiaries of the fund.

WELLESLEY DEAN ENDS FOREIGN TOUR

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 5 (Special)—After a six months' leave of absence, which he passed in study and travel in Europe, Miss Alice V. Walde, dean of Wellesley, will return to her duties next Monday. Besides traveling in Italy, Miss Walde visited France and Switzerland. She will make her home at the "Oak Woods," formerly the house of Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley.

National Handicraft Exhibit the Work of Settlement Houses

More Than a Score of Establishments Represented in the Collection of About 300 Articles Displayed at Twentieth Century Club

To serve the dual purpose of revealing to board members, to friends and residents of the cities where the represented settlement houses are located, and to inspire handicraft workers in settlement houses throughout the country not only to take up new types of work but to seek and attain higher standards of design there is on view, at the Twentieth Century Club in Joy Street, an exhibition, arranged under the auspices of the National Federation of Settlements, of handicraft made at more than a score of settlement houses.

Among the centers represented are the Boston Folk Industries, Cambridge Neighborhood House, Lincoln House, North Bennett Street Industrial School, Paul Revere Pottery, Robert Gould Shaw House, South End House and Children's Art Center, all of Boston; Hull House, Chicago Commons and Eli Bates House of Chicago; College Settlement, Flushing House, School of Philadelphia; Henry Street Settlement, the Educational Alliance Art School, Greenwich House, and the Ukrainian Needlecraft Guild of New York; Hiram House, Cleveland; Grosz Pointe, Mich.; Kingsley House, Pittsburgh; the Union Settlement of Springfield, O.; Memorial Chapel Center, Buffalo, N. Y.; and the Neighborhood House of New Haven and Washington.

Three Hundred Items

In the collection there are 300 odd items of drawing and modeling, handloom weaving, pottery, embroidery, rug weaving, wood carving, basketry and other hand work.

The articles, selected under the supervision of Albert Kennedy, secretary of the National Federation, have been chosen with preference accorded work showing the influence of qualified designers, more than an average skill of handwork and a union of original impulse in design and good craftsmanship. The drawings were selected by Philip L. Hale of the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts, and are variously academic drawings from cast and imaginative works. The pottery section is small, but is varied and interesting, and there is an excellent group of wood-carvings, basketry and lighting fixtures.

Done by Alien Women

From practically all the houses which have contributed examples of needlework there are pieces of Italian needlework. Special effort has been made to collect examples and to emphasize the beauty of Armenian, Bohemian, Greek, Serbian and Ukrainian design and needlework. The range and quality of this and of the examples of weaving is gratifying even to the more experienced eye of the accustomed settlement worker.

TURKISH PRESIDENT LEADER OF "COMMON SENSE" POLICY

Extremist Press of Constantinople Not Representative of Official, or Even Public, Opinion

The special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Turkey has just returned to Constantinople after a brief visit to Ankara, the Turkish seat of government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 20.—The attitude of the Ankara Government, as regards the Mosul question, is one upon which it is difficult to give a general appreciation, unless one leaves the complicated and confusing atmosphere of the former capital and takes advantage of the more settled and specific opinion of the official circles at Ankara.

The major portion of the Constantinople press, which obviously considers it expedient to slander and revile anything or anybody whose actions do not imply a general and whole-hearted acceptance of and concurrence in every political move which Turkey makes in order to assume a favorable impression on the authorities, is by no means a competent medium for assisting in forming an opinion concerning the Government's attitude toward anything.

Mention of this fact in Ankara provokes a somewhat pitying and almost amused smile, and it is immediately pointed out that the Constantinople extremist press cannot be described as faithfully representing the official views nor even the public opinion of the capital.

While the opinion in Government circles at Ankara concerning the Geneva council's decision is certainly bitter and extremely unpalatable, there is little abusive reference made when discussing the matter with visitors. This does not appear to be exclusively due to consideration for the visitors' views, but rather to the fact that in Ankara there exists a better sense of proportion.

The League of Nations' finding against Turkey has, without doubt, been a great shock to the latter, and a great amount of criticism is leveled at all powers, both great and small, who have assisted in the perpetration of this "great injustice" and "political mistake" and who have countenanced this latest "British achievement."

The "Common Sense" Party

There exist, undoubtedly, fairly strong elements who have been affected by the more extremist influences of the military party in Ankara, but the deciding votes are certainly held by the "common sense" party which are doing their best to provide for Turkey's tomorrow.

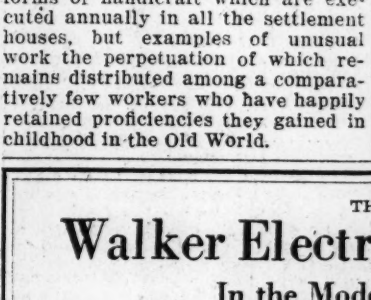
In view of the fact that the President of the Republic is the strongest supporter of this "common sense" policy, the Bolshevik influence, of which one hears so much, is making, by no means, as much headway as is generally believed. Mention of war is now conspicuous absent from conversation with official circles.

ASSESSORS ARE INDICTED

NEM BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 5 (P)—The Bristol County Grand Jury yesterday indicted the Fall River assessors, Ernest O. Lemire, Clarence Crockett and William H. Lomax on 13 counts for failure to require property owners to record statements of taxes to file sworn statements. The indictments followed an investigation by the district attorney and state officials.

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Readers in Europe may be interested to see the Walker Dishwasher Sink, Model 12, in the "American Home for France," to be shown at the Paris Exposition.

OTTAWA BEATEN ON HOME ICE, 3-2

Boston Outplays Senators for Two Periods, Taking Fifth Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE						
STANDING						
	W	T	L	Goals		Pts
				For	Against	
Ottawa	17	1	4	55	25	35
Montreal	13	3	6	58	43	29
Pittsburgh	10	1	11	43	45	21
Canadiens	9	0	12	48	60	18
Boston	7	3	12	51	62	17
New York	6	4	12	39	40	16
St. Patricks ...	7	2	12	51	62	16

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 5 (Special).—The Boston Bruins jumped from seventh to fifth place in the National Hockey League standing, here, last night, by defeating the leading Senators by 3 goals to 2. The Boston victory, besides giving the Bruins an upward lift in the struggle for third place, was the first that a visiting team has secured here this season, the Senators entering the game with a series of 10 home victories, six of them shutouts. It was

The fourth loss of the season for the leaders and the second in succession, while it was the third win in six days for the Bruins, who at present are playing the best hockey in the league, judging from results.

Last night's game was the Bruin's on the play. In the first period neither team scored, although both goalies had to show their best form to keep their opponents from scoring. In the second period Herberts put the

bruins in front by means of an individual attack and the local players and spectators had not recovered from the surprise before Jackson batted in a rebound and Hitchman scored on a rush. The goal judge refused to allow Hitchman's counter, claiming that it struck the post and bounced out, but he was overruled by Referee Smeaton and the goal proved to be the winning one. In the third period the locals

The Bruins presented a great defense with Hitchman and Cleghorn giving Stewart sturdy protection, and

the goalie took care of everything that evaded the outer guard with the two exceptions in the final period. Herberts, Cooper and Jackson were the best of the forwards, although Harrington and Stuart fitted in the com-

Combination well while on the ice. Connell and Boucher were the best for the locals with Nighbor doing some great checking in center ice. Den-

neny and Smith were outplayed along
 the boards. The summary:
 BOSTON OTTAWA
 Harrington, Stuart, Iw.rw, R. Smith
 Herberts, Jackson, c.c, Nighbor
 Cooper, Cahill, rw, Iw. Dennyey, Gorman
 Hitchman, Id.Id, Clancy
 Cleghorn, rd.rd, Iw. Roucher
 Stewart, g.g, Connell
 Score—Boston 3, Ottawa 2 Goals—
 Herberts, Jackson, Hitchman, for Boston;
 Dennyey, Roucher, for Ottawa. Referees
 Cooper Smeaton and David Ritchie.
 Montreal, Feb. 11.

STANFORD LEADS SERIES
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 5 (Special)—Losing its only chance for the Pacific Coast Conference basketball title, University of Southern California court-

eland Stanford University quintet by losing the second game 24 to 21 here last night. K. H. Boyer, captain of the Southerners, played a remarkable game at forward, being high man with 10 points.

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"up country"?
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winter?

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ard League. His counts were 50 to
n 63 innings and 50 to 35 in 47
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game by the winner, 5 and 6 by
loser.

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WOULD EXEMPT ALIEN'S FAMILY

Rabbi Wise Urges Revision
Of Quota Law to Stop
Present Hardships

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Urging

that the immigration law be amended by "such remedial legislation as will end the wrong of keeping families separated," Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress, appeared before the House Immigration Committee in support of pending legislation to permit entrance outside quota restrictions of immediate relatives of aliens in the United States.

A number of bills aiming to remedy hardships on families by operation of the quota law are pending before the committee, chief of which are the Sabbath, Dickstein and Wadsworth-Perlman bills. The committee is faced by the problem of "humanizing" the immigration law without weakening its essential restriction features, and of determining whether the proposals to admit outside of the quota immediate relatives of aliens admitted prior to July, 1924, and also immigrants who served the United States in the World War, would mean an "undesirable influx" of aliens.

It is receiving floods of telegrams from all sections of the country. Many records of hardships due to operation of the present law and numerous resolutions of national bodies asking for legislation which would modify the present law to remove its alleged injustices and cruelties, chief of which is said to be the separation of families of European immigrants, some of whom came to the United States prior to the enactment of the present law.

Humanizing Plea
The obliteration of lines of creed and nationality was emphasized at the hearing when Dr. Wise called to the attention of the committee a message just received by the chairman from Dr. Alfred W. Anthony, chairman of the Committee on Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, urging favorable action on the pending legislation. This message pointed out that "it is an injustice to two countries to keep the parts of a domestic unit separated" and urged waiving of the quota restrictions in the case of relatives of American aliens.

"I come here as a private citizen, but representing, I believe, a growing public sentiment throughout the country for remedying present provisions of the immigration law, to urge upon this committee legislation which has as its end no undermining of the fundamental policy expressed in the immigration law, but the recognition of a humanitarian principle of preserving the unity of the family."

Passage of the pending amendments to the law would mean putting into effect the "spirit of tolerance," for which President Coolidge pleaded in his Omaha address. Dr. Wise told the committee. Generosity, tolerance and friendliness, he said, dictate that the doors be thrown open only for the purpose of uniting families. He did not believe organized labor would protest, since "no competitive industrial forces would be introduced into America by passage of the Wadsworth-Perlman bill."

Racial Intolerance
Turning to the need for racial tolerance and understanding, Dr. Wise said: "There is still in America a little too much of the spirit of unfriendliness and hostility toward so-called aliens. I believe, however, that this bitter anti-alien spirit is waning. A few years ago you would have had little support from the bills which are now before you. Today there is widespread favor for their provisions."

Carl Sherman, formerly Attorney-General of New York and present chairman of the Administrative Council of the American Jewish Congress, told the committee that the immigration law should be "humanized," but not undermined in any way. He also declared that admission of war veterans who had been unable under the quota law to return to the United States, because of failure to declare intention of citizenship, is a matter of justice to the men who defended America.

Newlin Mahoney, formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor, also urged the adoption of amendments under consideration by the committee.

CANADIANS WIN AT CHICAGO
WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Monitoba exhibitors of prize-winning wheat at the Chicago International Exhibition have been given an additional reward by the Greater Winnipeg Board of Trade for their success. Of the total amount subscribed for this purpose by board members, 40 per cent

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has been divided between S. Larcombe, of Birnie, and T. Tucker, of Manitou, former having won thirteenth place in the Hard Red Spring class, and the latter thirteenth place in the Durum section. The remaining 60 per cent of the prize money is divided between other Manitoba farmers who led in the oats and barley classes. Maurice Larcombe, of Birnie, won ninth prize at the Chicago show in oats, and William Whitelock, of Kelwood, eleventh prize in barley, and both exhibitors share in the board of trade award.

PEACE IN SYRIA IS FRENCH AIM

Settlement Hoped For Before Meeting Is Held of Mandate Commission

By Special Cable
PARIS, Feb. 5.—There is genuine

hope among the French authorities that Henri de Jouvenel, the High Commissioner in Syria, will find it possible to conclude peace with the Druses before the meeting of the mandate commission at which France must render an account of its stewardship. The tact shown by the new representatives is acknowledged by every section of public opinion and a speedy pacification of the territories submitted to France's control is not doubted.

General Dupont, who was given a special mission of inquiring into General Sarraill's administration, made a report which is believed to be unfavorable to the predecessor of M. de Jouvenel, and it is freely suggested that it is for this reason that he was compulsorily retired on reaching the age limit, although it is the custom to extend the service. In any case the difference between the situation in Syria today and that of a few months ago is most marked. Tranquility is gradually being restored, and, although the Druses were at first misled about the possibilities of making themselves entirely independent, they are now prepared to submit if granted a measure of autonomy which is not denied by France. Indeed, everything is being done to deal justly, kindly and generously with the rebels and the moment they display a desire for peace direct negotiations will be opened.

The news which arrives from Beirut shows that the Druse emissaries have now declared their willingness to begin negotiations. The reply of M. de Jouvenel is straightforward and unmistakable. Naturally, he insists that the fighting must cease, but if hostilities are abandoned the conversations will quickly result in an agreement.

The French commissioner only asks that in general the external frontiers be maintained, and inside these frontiers various tribes adopt peaceful methods in the presentation of their views.

The Quai d'Orsay denies fresh stories of fighting and is persuaded that the change for the better is considerable. It would be a sign of French triumph if, in its report on the mandate, which is nearly due, the restoration of peace could be registered.

KANSAS CHILD LABOR PROBLEM IS FADING

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The Kansas child labor problem, because of the compulsory education law and its enforcement, is rapidly diminishing to the point of nonexistence, according to the report of Mrs. W. B. Gulick, director of the women's division of the labor department of the Public Service Commission.

During 1925 only 70 permits to work in Kansas industries were issued to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years. Of these 57 were issued to boys and 13 to girls.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mr. Arnold G. Martin, West Roxbury, Mass.
Christopher C. Griffin, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Eva J. Hacker, Portland, Me.

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CODE OF WORLD LAW PREPARED

Legal Standards Drafted for
Consideration by Jurists
in Rio de Janeiro

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The draft

of a code of private international law for consideration by the international commission of jurists, which is to meet at Rio de Janeiro, has been submitted to the governing board of the Pan-American Union.

Under the terms of the resolution adopted at Santiago, Chile, each of the republics of the American continent will appoint two representatives on the commission of jurists and the results of the deliberations of the commission will be submitted to the Sixth Pan-American Conference scheduled to meet in Havana, Cuba, in 1928.

In acknowledging receipt of the draft code of private international law, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and chairman of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, said:

"It is a happy circumstance that when the International Commission of Jurists meets at Rio de Janeiro, the members will find ready for them the valuable drafts prepared by the American Institute of International Law. In spite of any differences of opinion that may develop relative to details, the preparation of these drafts of conventions marks an important step forward in inter-American relations."

"Community of standards in public and private international law represents an important factor in the development of closer international relations. The governing board, therefore, owes a very real debt of gratitude to the American Institute of International Law for the important service which they have rendered and I am certain that I am formulating what is in your mind when I give my expression to this sense of obligation."

The code consists of 435 articles, together with a draft convention on the subject. Accompanying the code are also an introduction written by Mr. Antonio Bustamante, of Cuba, judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, who is the principal author of the code; and the report of the institute's committee to the president of the American Institute of International Law.

Subjects dealt with in the code are nationality and naturalization, marriage and divorce, guardianship, community property, wills, inheritance, leases, corporations, bankruptcies, prescription, carriers, insurance, bills of exchange, airships, criminal law, extradition, letters rogatory, evidence, insolvency, foreign judgments.

79,900,000 FARES ON SAN FRANCISCO LINES
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (Staff Correspondence).—The five-cent fare on San Francisco's municipal street car lines appears more secure from attack, according to the financial report of the municipal railway to the board of supervisors. The report has been that the municipal lines were losing on a five-cent fare, and that increases ranging from one cent to five were necessary. The report is said to indicate otherwise.

Passenger revenue from the operation of these lines increased from \$44,747 in 1913 to \$3,265,000 in 1925, says the report. The number of passengers carried during the same period increased from 9,723,000 in 1913 to 79,900,000 in 1925. The passenger revenue increased 635 per cent and the number of passengers 722 per cent.

GASOLINE-DRIVEN TRAIN
VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 3 (Special Correspondence).—The Canadian National Railways management is about to conduct an interesting experiment in railroad methods on its Vancouver Island line by the operation of a large new type of gasoline-propelled car. This unit is the re-

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sult of lengthy experiments in the shops of the Government-owned lines in eastern Canada, where much time has been devoted to the production of a satisfactory gasoline car. The operation of the car on the island will be much cheaper than the operation of a locomotive, but the unit is capable of handling a large volume of travel.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Boston Special Correspondence
ONE winter in Canada when the thermometer registered 25 degrees below zero, a young couple and their two children were found living in a shed. There was a small fire in an old stove, but all were very scantily clothed and even without shoes.

The lady who discovered their plight did not stop to make inquiries, but hastened to the nearest store and ordered a good supply of food to be sent to them at once. Then she proceeded to procure warm clothing for both the parents and children. Not until they were clothed and fed did she proceed to make the acquaintance of the family. She learned that they had come from England, hoping to make good in the new country. But the man was an unskilled laborer, and was always one of the first to be laid off when the severe frost made outside labor impossible. He and his wife were young, ignorant and improvident, and had gradually come down until they were reduced to the direst poverty.

When the visitor learned that another little one was shortly expected, she made arrangements for the mother to be cared for in another home. When the baby was two weeks old the mother had to leave this home. The benefactress, with the aid of a few friends, however, planned a delightful surprise for her. The husband was sent in a taxicab to get his wife and child, and the ladies were left in possession of the shed, which was now scrupulously clean—the man had polished the stove, scrubbed the floor, and washed the bedclothes.

The ladies now brought out their various contributions. A white oil-cloth cover was put upon the rickety table; flowers in a pretty vase formed the centerpiece; new plates, knives and forks, meat, salad, cake, pies, preserves were tastefully arranged upon the table, while a further supply of food was laid upon a shelf. A cheery scene greeted the young couple when they came in, and their wonder and delight was almost pathetic.

These friends continued to help the family until the frost broke up, when the man obtained work. Much patience and wisdom were required in awakening these young people to get his wife and child, and the ladies were left in possession of the shed, which was now scrupulously clean—the man had polished the stove, scrubbed the floor, and washed the bedclothes.

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SURTAX CUTS PASS SENATE

40 P. C. Maximum Halved—
Publicity and Estate
Levy Await Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The sharp

surtax reductions of the House tax bill have been accepted by the Senate. The new schedule cuts the maximum from 40 to 20 per cent applying to all incomes of a \$100,000 or more with a graduated scale of rates on incomes from \$10,000 to \$100,000.

The Senate approved this provision by a viva voce vote. Preceding final action, however, several roll-call ballots were taken on drastic amendments. They were defeated, as were several upon which no roll call was asked, but only after turbulent debate which dragged the day's session long past the usual closing hour of five.

House leaders for the tax bill were prepared to keep the Senate in session until midnight if necessary in order to win disposition of this phase of the revenue measure. Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Finance Committee, made this announcement when the Senate convened.

With the acceptance by the Senate of the surtax maximum reduction fixed by the House and acquiesced in by the Senate Finance Committee, the second of the four important provisions of the revenue bill has been disposed of. There remain the repeal of the publicity clause and the estate and gift taxes.

Lights Burden
Administration-Democratic leaders expressed confidence that the Senate would complete its consideration of the measure by Feb. 10, the date announced next to send the bill back to the House for conference on changes by the Senate in order that its reductions may be taken advantage of when the first payment of taxes is due March 15.

The surtax schedule that the bill now contains is not exactly the same as that passed by the House. The 20 per cent maximum on \$100,000 and more incomes is as the House fixed it. There are some changes, however, in the graduated scale of rates on incomes of \$10,000 to \$20,000.

These changes were effected in a compromise agreement between the Administration majority and Democratic minority on the Senate Finance Committee, by which the latter accepted the 50 per cent reduction program of the Republicans and the former permitted a lowering of the schedule of rates on incomes between \$10,000 and \$20,000 demanded by the Democrats.

The four rejected amendments offered on this section of the bill were:
From Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to increase the maximum rate to 25 per cent on all incomes over \$500,000, defeated 55 to 25.
From Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, providing a

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The Woman's Shop
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Quarterly Clearance
SPECIAL FEATURE
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maximum surtax of 40 per cent, rejected, 70 to 15.

Political Factors
From William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, fixing a graduated scale of surtaxes designed to lessen the amount payable on incomes from \$20,000 to \$100,000, refused without a roll call.
From George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, putting a 30 per cent tax on incomes of \$1,000,000 and over, rejected 54 to 29. The vote on this amendment was in the nature of a test vote on the issue of surtaxes. Its overwhelming defeat made it clear that the section as contained in the bill was certain of final approval and aided materially in bringing on final action.

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, Democratic leader, made a significant speech during the discussion on this amendment. Several Republicans, among them Mr. Lenroot, had challenged the Democrats to support the amendment, calling to their attention the fact that at the last session they had written 40 per cent maximum into the tax bill.

Mr. Harrison replied that conditions had changed, the Nation demanded a tax reduction bill in time for it to be effective by March 15, and that the Democrats had allowed all they considered possible as a "minority." He admitted that the measure did not meet the approval of his party colleagues but explained that they were supporting it because they did not desire to frustrate "needed legislation."

OREGON ARBORETUM STARTED BY COLLEGE
330-Acre Tract Dedicated in Northwest
CORVALLIS, Ore., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The first

arboretum on the Pacific coast was dedicated recently to the School of Forestry at Oregon Agricultural College when 330 acres of mixed forest land located seven miles north of Corvallis on the paved west side of Pacific highway was officially put in the hands of G. W. Peavy, dean of the forest school, by the board of regents.

The principal addresses were made by M. Granger, district forester for the sixth district, United States Forest Service, and T. T. Munger, director of the new Pacific Northwest Experiment Station, also a Forest Service activity, with headquarters at Portland. E. G. Mason '20, who holds a master's degree from the graduate school of forestry at Yale, assistant professor now at the school of forestry, made the presentation address at the Forester's cabin, located on the arboretum grounds.

Four acres of the arboretum tract have been put in charge of Vern McDaniel '25, who has been appointed nurseryman for the reforestation work made possible by a \$4000 fund.

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My Lockhart Mill-End Sale
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Tuesday, February 16th
New items and features will be advertised daily.
Watch all Worcester papers for these Lockhart features.
John C. MacInnes Co.
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Mexico Making Progress With Co-operative Plan

Society Patterned on German Lines Does Active Business in First Year

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 28 (Special

Correspondence).—Co-operative organization had a big development in Mexico during the year 1925. President Calles is a strong advocate of co-operatives, and made a special study of the problem in European countries during the summer of 1924 prior to his inauguration.

He was particularly interested in the German co-operative society "Production" at Hamburg, and on his return to Mexico had thousands of copies of pamphlets describing that society printed and distributed among laboring organizations and in schools. A special motion picture also was filmed at Hamburg at the request of President Calles, and was later exhibited free in this country.

A Mexican society along similar lines has now been organized under the auspices of the Department of Education for the purpose of furnishing an outlet to the products of the government technical schools. It is known as "E. T. I. C.," the letters of which may mean either "Technical, Industrial and Commercial Schools," or "Education, Work, and Co-operation."

It has opened a department store in the shopping district of Mexico City at which the products of the schools will be sold. A three-story building has been taken for the purpose. The store was officially inaugurated recently by President Calles and his ministers, and in the presence of the diplomatic corps.

"E. T. I. C." has practically all of the departments found in the usual large store. Paintings of students in the National Schools of Beaux Arts also will be on sale.

The bureau of technical education of the Department of Education will maintain control temporarily of the finances of "E. T. I. C." A purchasing agency to buy the raw materials used in the schools is now being organized. Prof. Rafael Sierra Dominguez, backed by Dr. Puig Casauranc, Education Minister, has built up the present organization.

There are now 19 technical schools under the control of the Federal Government, and the combined attendance is approximately 10,000 persons. In addition, practically the same number of students attend the night schools offered by certain schools.

The success of this movement for technical education is considered of great significance for the future of Mexico, as it is awakening a new ambition in the population.

The Spanish Colonial tradition, which is still very strong in this country, forbade any but the lowest classes to do manual labor. However, the younger generation is entering with enthusiasm into the arts and crafts. The innate Mexican sense of beauty in color and line is manifest in all the products which come from the student workshops. About two-thirds of the students in the technical schools are girls.

Co-operative organization also has taken root in other branches of Mexican national life. Employees in factories of the Federal Government, numbering more than 5000 persons, have organized co-operative stores at which the necessities of life are sold at special prices to members. Foodstuffs not available in Mexico are imported directly by the society from the United States.

President Calles also is relying upon peasant co-operatives to solve the difficult question of increasing agricultural production. During the last 10 years of agrarian revolution several thousand villages have received "ejidos" or commons. Under the homestead law enacted by the last Congress these commons will be divided into inalienable family patri-mones. However, it is not sufficient to give the peasants land; they must also have seed, stock and implements. Agents of the Department of Agriculture are at work organizing co-operatives among these village groups, which will be the medium through which the Federal Government will advance those things necessary to put in the first crops.

In order that Mexico may profit by the experience of other countries, President Calles has sent graduates of the National Agricultural College to the United States and Europe to study farming methods and co-operative producing and marketing organizations.

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Sweet Potato Recipes

Virginia Sweet Potato Pie

Press one pint of sweet potatoes through vegetable press or ricer. Cream into the sweet potatoes one-half cupful of butter or butterine; add three-fourths of a teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, four well-beaten egg yolks and three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Last of all fold in the four egg-whites beaten until they will stand alone. Have a pie dish lined with rich pastry; pour the sweet potato mixture in carefully, place in a quick oven and bake until the pastry is well cooked and the filling is fluffy but firm in the center.

Grilled Sweet Potatoes

Peel into slices about 1/2 inch thick, cold, boiled, or baked potatoes, cut lengthwise. Dip in melted shortening, season with salt and pepper, set on greased broiler; let cook until brown, turning occasionally. Serve very hot. This is delicious with roast pork.

Sweet Potato Biscuits

One and one-half cupfuls of pastry flour to which has been added 1 cupful of mashed sweet potato. Add to this 1/2 teaspoonful of salt, 1/4 cupful of butter, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, and 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder (sifted with the flour). Knead very slightly, pat into shape for cutting, cut in small rounds, brush with melted butter and bake 15 minutes in a hot oven.

Sweet Potato Croquettes

Into two cupfuls of rice or mashed sweet potatoes beat two eggs, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of milk, a little dash of nutmeg. Cool this mixture, roll into small balls or cones, dip in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs and fry in deep fat to a rich golden brown. Served on a large platter bordered with carefully broiled corn, they will prove an appetizing main dish.

Pennsylvania Scalloped Sweet Potatoes

Slice in one-half inch slices cold boiled sweet potatoes. Butter a baking dish and put in sliced potatoes in layers, season with salt, pepper, sugar and dots of butter. Cover the top with bread crumbs well-dotted with butter. Syrup will form in the bottom of the dish if sufficient butter or butterine is used. Bake in a moderate oven 3/4 of an hour. Serve in a baking dish piping hot.

Candied Sweet Potatoes

Skin boiled sweet potatoes. Cut them lengthwise the desired thickness. Dissolve in the baking dish a large lump of butter, with 1/2 cupful of brown sugar. Lay the potatoes on the pan and cook about 15 minutes, basting occasionally with hot syrup. Serve very hot.

Mammy Ann's Caked Sweet Potatoes

Paré and halve sweet potatoes. Put a large lump of butter in a frying-pan; heat, lay the potatoes in the butter flat side down, sprinkle with salt and a large handful of sugar, pour in cold water to a depth of one inch. Cover the pan and cook quickly. When the potatoes are done, a thick brown syrup will have formed.

Stuffed Sweet Potatoes

Bake the desired number of sweet potatoes, halve lengthwise, carefully remove the potato from the skins. Mash, adding melted butter and a little cream. Season with salt, a dash of pepper, and a pinch of sugar. Refill the skins, return to the oven and bake a golden brown.

Atlanta Sweet Potatoes

Season hot mashed sweet potatoes with salt, a lump of butter and a little grated orange peel. Moisten with hot cream, beat for five minutes, turn into a buttered baking dish, and pour over the potatoes the following syrup:

Two tablespoonfuls of maple syrup

and 1/2 teaspoonful of oil of sweet almond. Bake in a moderate oven until slightly brown, and serve in the same dish.

Sweet Potato Soup

Melt in a double boiler 1 tablespoonful of butter, add 1 teaspoonful of minced onion. Cook slowly until the onion is tender, stir in 1 tablespoonful of flour, and pour over this slowly 2 cupfuls of milk and a cupful of stock. Add the mashed sweet potato, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Strain and serve quickly. Season to taste.

Luncheon Sweet Potatoes

Cut boiled sweet potatoes in small cubes; put in saucepan with 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, brown slightly, add a little salt and pepper. Put the potatoes in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle over them two tablespoonfuls of flour, pour over them 1 cupful of rich cream, and bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes. Place on top a few halved marshmallows, return to oven until they have melted, and serve as a main luncheon dish.

Creamed Sweet Potatoes

Ten medium-sized raw sweet potatoes are required for the average family. Make a dressing of a lump of butter the size of an egg, browned

in a pan. Add to this 4 tablespoonfuls of brown sugar and 1 teaspoonful of flour. Boil to a syrup. Add a half-cupful of water and a pinch of salt. Pour this mixture over the sweet potatoes and cover. Boil very gently until soft. When well done, add 3 tablespoonfuls of cream.

Turning Petticoats Into Slips

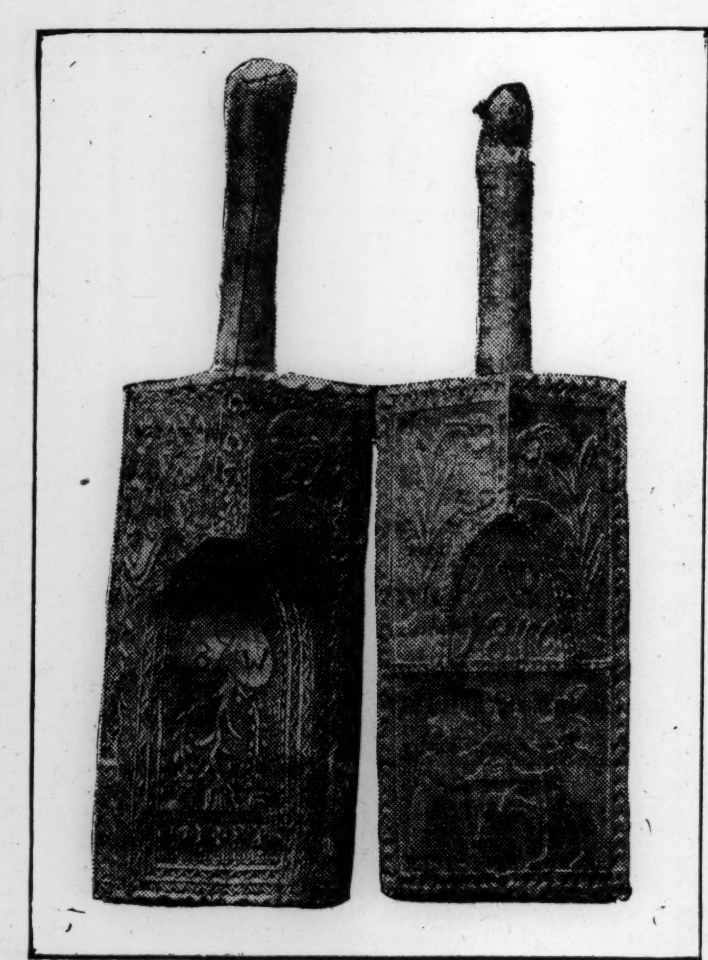
IN THESE days, when everything that can be thought of is done to add to the comfort of women, and to give them more time for the many important things they are accomplishing, clothing has changed to suit new activities, and such garments, for instance, as petticoats and corset covers have become almost things of the past. One may wake up suddenly to find that one has on hand many out-of-date articles. Let the woman who has had this experience get all of her petticoats and corset covers together and look them over. She may be surprised to discover that with a little work, she can turn them into slips.

If there are deep tucks in the skirts, rip them all out; if there are deep hems, rip them out also, and the skirts will probably be long enough for costume slips. If they are not as long as needed, add a skimp ruffle or a piece of embroidery. If the skirts are straight, there will be no trouble when turning them into slips, but if there are gores, it will be necessary to cut the skirts so they will hang in the straight lines of today.

Cut the body of a slip so it will be several inches narrower than the skirt. Where these lines, slash the sides of each piece about three inches across. Gather the lower side, including the extra width in the skirt, and sew to the body, then fold. Sew the sides together, fix the bottom, and hem the top with two rows of stitching, so there will be a casing for a draw-string. Make straps to go over the shoulders, and sew them on, and the result will be a slip that has cost little or nothing.

The princess slip with the built-up shoulders may be less difficult to make, for with it can be used the discarded corset cover. If the latter is one of the slip-on variety, it is the skirt is the right length and width, fix a few gathers at the sides, and then sew the two garments together.

If a buttoned corset cover is used,



Hand Mangles Carved by the Peasants for Their Own Use But So Beautiful That They Are Preserved in a Museum in Sarajevo, Bosnia

It will be necessary to insert a strip of lace or embroidery down the front allowing enough room for the garment to be slipped over the head and shoulders. Of course, a slip of this kind may be made with a placket in front and buttoned, which will mean less work, but it will not look so well.

The writer knows a woman who is keeping skirts which are wide and skirts which are long, waiting for the day when fashions will change and these things be needed, but that may never come, so why not turn these petticoats into garments useful immediately?

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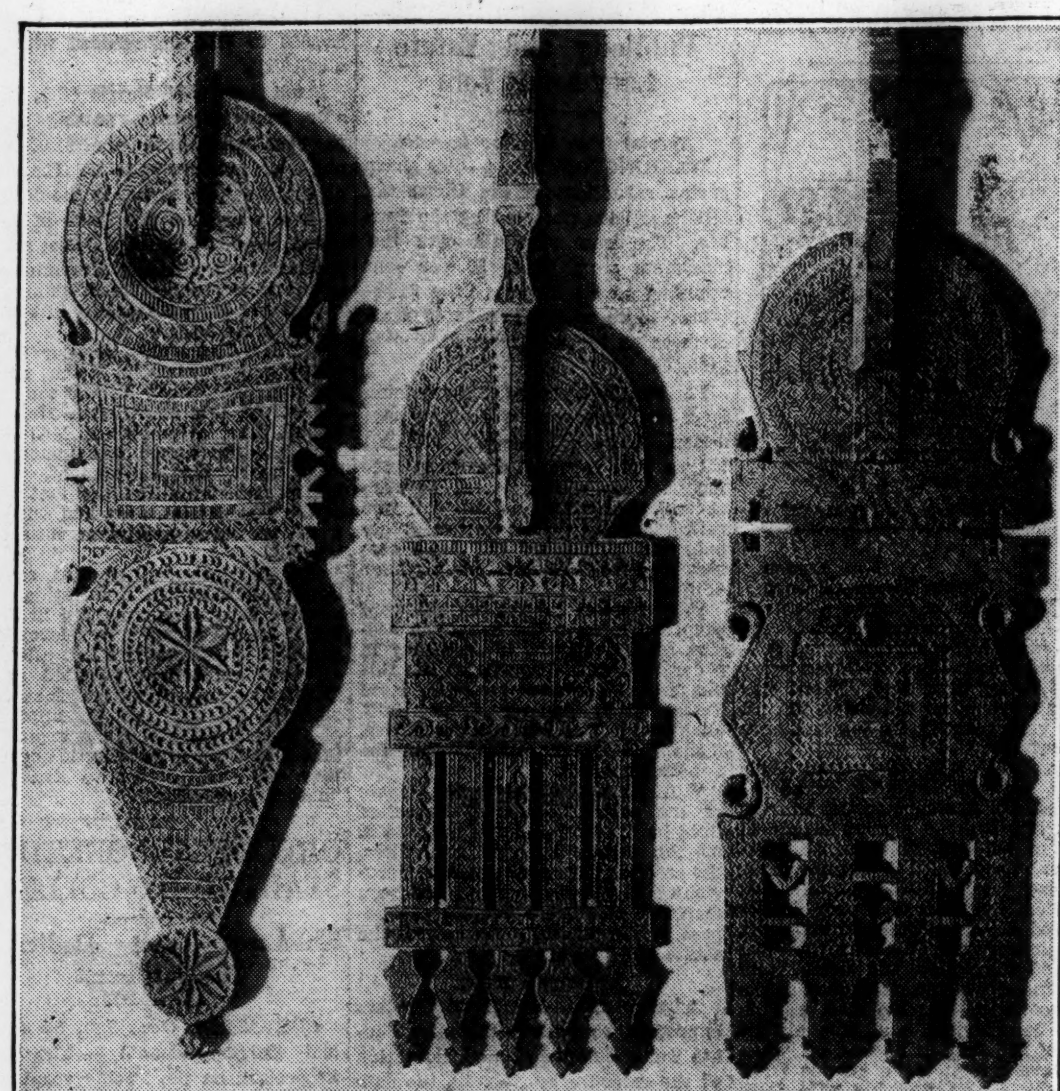
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IN WELL-WOODED, mountainous districts, where all that is required for making many useful articles is a piece of wood and a knife wherewith to carve it, one comes across delightful spindles for hand spinning and mangles for smoothing fabrics, on which a world of thought has been spent by shepherds and village youths to make a thing worthy of their sweethearts.

Each nationality has its own peculiar patterns, though there is a certain affinity in all peasant art. Whatever the articles adorned may happen to be. Take, for instance, hand spindles, used for spinning without a wheel; their construction differs according to the country of their origin. Sometimes they are of an architectural build, others are perfectly flat or ridged. They are always carved either deep into the wood or the incisions are only surface ones. Of course, a large amount of manual dexterity is required to perform this work artistically.

In Zakopane, a lovely mountain village in Poland, wood carving is such a refined simplicity of style that it is known as "Zakopane style" is held in high repute. The Rumanians have a more fertile imagination in executing their designs, the Hungarians are more primitive, the Serbians richer in their imagination. In Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Serbia the design favors more of the Oriental. In Croatia it bears trace of Egyptian influence. All peasants, however, have one thing in common, a love of ornament which is exhibited in the most simple objects of everyday life. Spindles are an important part; it is not uncommon to meet women and girls, distaff in hand, working as they tend the sheep, while they talk together or perform some duty for which hands are unnecessary, for it must be remembered that there are still districts where factory-made textiles and flat irons and machine mangles are unknown, and the women of the family spin and weave for their members, wash and do their mangle with carved sticks. The patterns in high or low relief are usually geometrical patterns, monograms, religious and other symbols, vases, birds, flowers, leaves

They serve as messengers of love, for in the remote districts where they live these simple peasants have little or no chance of schooling, or they have forgotten what they learned in their school days. This holds good of all these village folk.

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Write for literature.

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SPRING IS ON THE WING

The humming bird loves this stately blue perennial. If you would woo him to your garden, sow these prize winning seeds this month for August blooming. Wreath strain one dollar per package of over a hundred seed.

WINGS DELPHINIUM GARDEN

460 Tenth Street

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and so forth. At times the design is more elaborate, but it is always harmonious for peasants have a fine sense of the beautiful in design and performance. Their subjects from the first have been drawn from their ethnographical environment; this constitutes a claim to national peasant art, of which the ornamenting of hand mangles and spindles forms a part.

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A Different Way With Ham

Place a large slice of ham, an inch or more in thickness, in a granite or aluminum pan so large that the required amount of potatoes (cubed) can be placed around the edge of the ham. Pour a pint of milk over the entire dish and bake slowly for nearly an hour or until the meat is well cooked. In the cooking process the milk is absorbed by the ham and potatoes and these two staple foods thus cooked make a splendid foundation for a pleasing and satisfactory meal.

A Winter Salad

An appetizing salad, especially suited for luncheon or supper, is made as follows: Mix together cold boiled rice and half the quantity of cooked green peas (canned peas may be used). Moisten thoroughly with any good boiled salad dressing, to which a sprinkling of granulated sugar is added. Heap the mixture over lettuce leaves if lettuce is at hand, or else garnish with pimiento olives cut in halves.

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EVERY home-owner who grows roses not only knows thoroughly himself how each bush should be picked from the bush, how the bush should be cared for while it is being enjoyed, how it should be protected and cared for out of blooming season; but he sees to it that every member of his family knows and observes all the nuances of treatment which go toward making better roses.

But take that same man and his family out of the rose garden and into their library. There they give to the books they love more than their roses, usually less than half the intelligent care they use in preserving the bushes. Often not much concern other than for regular dusting is given the books, although a book is as sensitive to neglect and to intelligent treatment as is any rose.

Methods of Handling

The few rules for the care of books in a home, for the books that, in which one wants to keep and reread and which the family will want to read as it comes up and along, parallel in a way the rules for the kindly and wise treatment of roses in the home garden.

Books may not be snipped off the book shelf any more hurriedly than may roses from the bush. Pulling on the narrow back-binding just over the spot where the title is printed quickly breaks or cracks this back strip. Instead, press the fingers on the top of the book on what is really the top edges of the pages; then press slowly down and forward.

The general well-being of the book will depend in large measure on how tightly the cases are filled. It is always much better for the books—be always being more convenient. If the books are really being read to the extent by the family—to leave on every shelf space for at least one more book. In that way one may be sure there will be no crowding and squeezing and marring of attractive covers, no book-shelf heater-killer on top of an upstanding row, and no need for shifting books or returning individual volumes to spots where one is not accustomed to find them.

Placing Volumes

Large flat books, such as "Galapagos," and those which are "very heavy"—for instance the one-volume "Home Book of Verse"—should rest on their sides, either on table or shelf, with nothing piled on top of them. Large dictionaries even in a home should have a special stand. There are now on the market several excellent dictionary stands, inconspicuous and simple in design, and on any table. They bear no relation to the creaking iron instruments of school days.

When Father Families and Mater

went to preparatory school the stock experiment to illustrate earth's pull and the laws of gravity was one in which a piece of sealing wax was put upright or was laid across two small blocks. In a few days it was evident that the forces of gravity were pulling the sealing wax toward the earth. For the wax had acquired an almost irreparable curvature.

The same fate comes to every book which is not properly supported or which is laid on top of a book somewhat smaller than itself, or which is shelved on the front edges. On volumes which rest on these same delicate edges or slip, poorly-sup-

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Giving Longer Life to the Book

ported, at oblique angles to the table or bookshelf, earth pull gets in its cracks and thoroughly. The book proper cracks away from the delicate hinge of the binding—and then the pages are doomed, to drop out one at a time.

Every private library should have as part of its equipment, as necessary as the dust cloth or vacuum nozzle, a number of the cheap but excellent Japanese tin book supports which one sees on the shelf of every public library. Their retail price is about 10 cents and their value and surprising usefulness in the private house 10 times that amount.

Books should never be placed on radiators.

Books should never be heaped together irregularly; exhibits in many guest rooms to the contrary.

Weights and ornaments, and especially bowls of flowers should never be placed on top of books. Under "weights and ornaments" might be included human beings, from the flapper who rests jauntily on the library table and its contents to the old-time visiting baby who sits upon the dictionary at dinner time.

Packing

When books have to be packed for storage or for moving, they should be placed in the boxes much more tightly than when standing on the shelves of the book cases. If there is time to wrap each volume in newspaper, so much the better, but if not, it is last one to be packed should not be pushed in against the wood. Instead, insert the fingers somewhere near the center of the row of books and gradually make room for it by gentle pressure on the books which are next to its neighbors on either side. Crushed newspapers ought to fill every visible empty space.

The packages received from book-dealers should serve as examples of how to mail a book. Inside the substantial wrapping paper the careful dealer lays half a dozen sheets of newspaper, trimmed to fit the wrapper. Then he folds them all simultaneously around the book. The newspapers are the blankets and the wrapper the counterpane.

When more than one book is sent in a paper-wrapped package, double cord should always be used and a pad made of folds of paper should lift the pressure of the string off the book covers.

Rebinding

Private families occasionally come up against the question of rebinding a book of no great value, but which is held in continuous and affectionate regard. Homemade patching and reinforcing is not recommended, except in the case of dictionaries, where thin tissue paper and a good library paste will do the work. In many cases where books have cracked badly down the hinge or even dropped out of their covers entirely, it is possible to grid up the book by tying a piece of linen

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THE HOME FORUM

The Plowboy on Byron's Poetry

THE celebration of the Byron centenary last year was so enthusiastic and universal as to astonish the plowboy, who believed from what the critics had said a few years previously that the poet's popularity had sunk to rise no more.

In youth he was my favorite. Though Tennyson has since supplanted him, I love not less the splendid passages that thrilled me then. To me "Childe Harold" was, and is, a song—the voice of some fine instrument—tones beautiful as those heard by a dreamer in the night.

Along the elevated range of "Childe Harold" the plowboy discerns three peaks more lofty than the rest—Waterloo, the Alps, the Ocean. Here as Waterloo he knows he must be circumspet. Out of deference to the sentiment against war, he may not indicate here the reactions of his thought to the description of this, the finest martial poem in our language—not even give voice to the emotion evoked by the single line,

"And the deep thunder, peal on peal afar."

Byron's lack of imagination may well have been the cause of his marvelous power of description; for intellectual force, barred from one channel, will concentrate in another. When he describes an object, an action, an event, his description is perfect—he adds nothing to what he saw, and he saw all that was visible. When he describes the Alps I know that the description is a duplicate of those actual mountains. How do I know it, since I never saw those mountains? I know it because of his descriptions of things I have seen. I have seen a thunder storm by night. And what I saw and heard and felt and loved, I saw and heard and felt and loved again when I read his description of such a storm by night in the Alps; though, of course, he saw and felt and loved more intensely than I.

His first view of those mountains evoked this splendid outburst:—

"Above me are the Alps—most glorious Alps—
The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls
Have planned in clouds their throned
And throned Eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity."

He was, or fancied himself to be, in each flash of lightning and the crash and distant roll of thunder following, and in the intense darkness succeeding each flash. And how he rejoiced to be a part of the elements!

"Most glorious night!
Thou wert not sent for slumber! Let me be
A sharer in thy fierce and far delirium.
A portion of the tempest and of thee!"

So complete is the poet's description that no detail is omitted. Observers will recall that for a few moments preceding a storm there is a calm and stillness almost painful. This condition the poet indicates. They will also recall, if the tempest occurred by night, that usually the morning following was beautiful, the air purified, and billowy clouds swiftly riding:

"The morn is up again, the dewy morn,
With break all incense, and with cheek all bloom.
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn."

In a brief article, I have not space to quote many fine passages that come to my mind, some of which are to be found even in those poems that may not be read entire. Finding many of exquisite beauty, I look ahead and see others more rare, and am tempted to drop some which I have gathered that I may choose others; like a child who roams the woods in spring, culling flowers and who, having filled her lap, returns home and then looks wistfully back to the woods and sighs because she could not bring them all. Just now I was casting away some flowers of poetry to make room for others I deemed more beautiful, and had almost thrown aside this one, plucked a moment before from "The Dream":

"And they were canopied by the blue sky,
So cloudless, clear, and purely heaven,
That each alone was to be seen in heaven."

As poet, the world has given to Wordsworth the higher rank, perhaps justly so: I accept the judgment as that of mankind, though not as my own; for I prefer Byron. But in estimating greatness, the moral element must prevail. And it is this element that gives to Wordsworth the higher rank. Every page of his poetry contains moral and spiritual sermons. The sermons of Byron are those of despair. In sheer intellectual power Byron is superior; far superior in versification, in expression, in diction; in short, superior in poetic art.

If Wordsworth wrote more profoundly, Byron wrote more brilliantly. If Byron wrote much that should not be read, Wordsworth wrote not a little that is silly. Did any other great poet ever write such twaddle as "Peter Bell" or "Goodie Blake," which tells of a woman who failed to keep warm under three coats and several blankets? Yes, in each there is a moral purpose; but may a moral purpose justify bad poetry?

I have just been reading the "Excursion." Though I find many passages profound and beautiful, the reading is desultory and tiresome. The interminable sentences and swarms of parentheses make it difficult to determine where a sentence ends and another begins. How different is the style of Byron—direct, brief, forceful, concentrated! Whatever may be Byron's poetic faults, prolixity is not one. Compare the diction and preciseness of the language employed in "The Dream" with that in the "Excursion," and note the superiority of Byron's blank verse. Of course I do not mean to say that "The Dream" is the greater poem, but I mean it is superior in art.

Far from cities and centers of culture, amid the cornfields of the West the plowboy abides, with only a few of the great poets for companionship. So few they are that the loss of even one would be keenly felt. If some day both Tennyson and Byron should bid him good-by and pass out through the door of his memory to return no more, he would be poor indeed.

E. M.

Popular Art

The finest works of art can never be popular. . . . Popular art, even the best of its kind, owes its popularity to the fact that it deals with something apparent to the man in the street, or, however sublime, which goes beyond the apparent and never be popular. There is no reason, however, why the circle of appreciators should be so restricted as at present.—Percy Moore Turner, in "The Appreciation of Painting."

February—All Hail!

Among the Romans the second month of the year was the month of purification. It took its name from a name of Juno "Februa," a derivative of the Sabine word "Febrino," which means to purify. The people in northern latitudes occupied themselves much with the promises of the seasons, and coined old proverbs and rhymes, and crystallized traditions. One tradition of February gives us pictures of dripping skies, inundated meadows, brimming creeks, and bank-full rivers. The poet Spenser personified February as sitting in a wagon drawn by a couple of fish. Where I spent my boyhood we schoolboys used to sing something about

February fill-dyke
Either black or white.

Meteorological departments can easily disprove traditions and disallow rhymes, but with all their power of prognostication they cannot sweep away the joys of February. The first joy to mention is the delightful shortness of the month. Its usual length is twenty-eight days, and one to the good every four years. Even if one has to travel in the teeth of its storms one can button one's coat a little more tightly and smile inwardly. Blow, blow thou winter's wind for thy reign is shorter than any other month in the year. February will soon be torn from the calendar and March shall enter, either lion or lamb.

The fact is winter and spring meet in February. A hedgehog may be wrapped in snow on one side and on the other be sun-smitten and flushing slightly with the rapture of awakening vitality. Which thing is a parable. In sheltered nooks delicate green will make its appearance; and woods that nestle in the arms of hills will be uncaring tiny leaves and jeweled blossoms; and birds will begin to win and possess one another, their sober winter hues giving place to brighter colors; and alpine voices are astir and feeding their way to strength. Crocuses prepare to cry from the ground and snowdrops to wave their little flags and perfumed violets to shed their scent upon the breeze, a prelude to primroses. Winter and spring mingle and we are at the brink of emergence.

That is to say February is the month of abounding hope. We are visibly moving toward the illuminated miracle of spring; the rich fruitage of summer; the golden harvest of autumn. All the treasures of these seasons are in prospect. John Burroughs once said that February represents our spiritual pilgrimage more fully than any other month of the year. Because in February the best things are invisible, a prize for faith. The great harvests lie below the ground; the heart's best is still to be reaped.

The Cheerful Carpenter

The window was wide open. Through it floated a snatch of song. Inside the small room, on a low box, sat Cornelius, the owner of the voice, polishing a newly finished task chair. The room was in glorious disorder, tools tumbled about the floor a sea of shavings. It was early morning, the time of hope and joy, and energy. Cornelius felt happy in the thought of another chair completed, fashioned by his own work-hardened hands. He took a simple pride in work well done and was singing for joy.

In an adjoining room stood seven other chairs, radiating brightness, awaiting the advent of their mate, number eight. They were destined to grace the living room of some far-away farm.

All the dory knows Cornelius. The finer branches of carpentry are his. He can construct a chair. Probably he inherited the cult of chair-making from his Dutch forbears who were cabinetmakers par excellence. Give Cornelius an order for some chairs and there is sunshine in his heart during their making, and life to him a lyric of delight. His specialty is the plain pattern of the old Dutch style with leather-thonged seat, sturdy and solid, something that will perpetuate the maker's name to a second or third generation.

He feels a secret and strange satisfaction when he places his name in ink underneath the frame of a finished chair, immediately below the words "Made by."

The outside world and events operate but dully on Cornelius. He loves his work and is content to carry on in his humble and happy way.

Recessional

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I left the little town whose tattered hem is fingered first by spring's anemones. For, notwithstanding jasmine stratagem, its faded flames and friendly trees Evoked in me no poet's imagery.

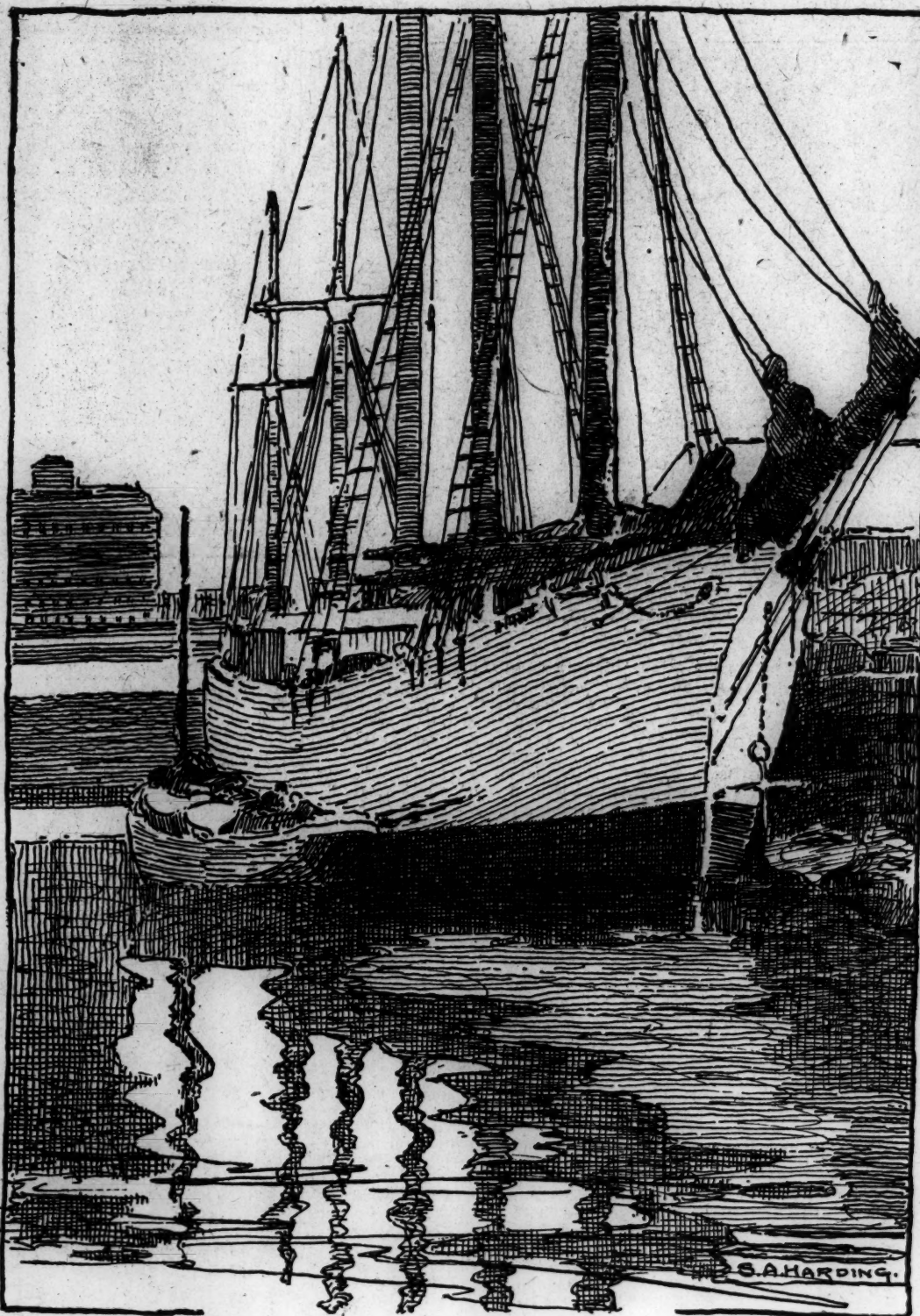
Ah, I would see the great things of the world! Then write with such dynamic energy That every word, triumphant, would be hurled into a heart.

And so I stood before Niagara's swift, terrific force and heard The pounding of its mighty, thunderous roar— And there the tender twitter of a bird Came faintly to my ears, with grace note chime, Bringing again a cowbird's tinkling sound, Far down the lane at home at twilight time.

I stood before stone structures, world renowned— And saw the old tip-top lighthouse tower That leans a little toward the lake below To see its image, at the sunset hour. Outlined where wondering water lilies grow. I saw a ship, the great Leviathan. Came proudly into port with lifted throat Flecked white with foam.

On my horizon's span, A memory mirror, a slim, blue boat Moored idly to a water-rooted tree. Those shattered petals form a fragrant foam. Where once a red bird called good day to me— Ah, need I tell you I am going home?

Hazel Harper Harris



Tasmanian Timber Schooner, Little Dock, Melbourne. From a Drawing by S. A. Harding

"ΕΙΝΑΙ ΨΩΔΙΣ"

Μεταφράσεις του περί Χριστιανικής 'Επιστήμης άρθρου διαρ δημοσιεύεται την παρούσαν σελίδα

Γράφοντες πολλών αιώνων ο ψαλμωδός περί του θεοσεβούς ανθρώπου ελεπεν ότι "Θέλει πει εν τού γυμνάσιον εν τή δόξ αυτού δια τούτο θέλει ύψώσει κεφαλήν." "Αναμφιβόλως μυριάδες ανθρώπων άνέγνωσαν τούς λόγους τούτους και επηρεάσθησαν ποιητικώς επ' αυτών, ο καθείς κατά την άπομηνήν του άντλήσων της σημασίας των. 'Αλήθεια του τύπου τούτου έχουν αιώνας σφρήγες και την δύναμιν να βοηθήσιν και να εύλογούν. Κάποιος έχσάτως άνεγνώσκει το άνοτερόν ρητόν, ότι κατά τήν παρετήρησιν επί της τρανείας του ότι άνθος τι εν άνθοδότη έβλεπε, την κεφαλήν μαρμαρίνον, έπειδή το στελέχος του ήτο έξω του ύδατος. Οί λόγοι του ψαλμωδού τόν ελπίσιν να βοηθήσιν το άνθος τούτο και να γείμην την άνθοδότην με ύδωρ. Καί ως αποτέλεσμα την έπαυριον και επί ήμέρας κατόπιν την άνθους με όδην την κεφαλήν, ύπερήφανον και όρατον, έδεικνυε την εγγονομνησιν του, συντείνον 'ύλον του καλλος, το χρώμα και την εύδοκίαν του εις το να παρήκον το πολυάχολον γράσειον. Η επίδρασις του καλλος, όμοιον επί τόν άρχαίον ψαλμωδόν και βοηθούσαν υπό τού κρημνισμός σημαίνον συγγράμεις, έφρασε δια μέσου των αιώνων έκπαιστος εις το μαρναίνον άνθος. Χρόνος και άπόστασις έξομνησθησαν! Όπως έγραφεν άλλος ποιητής,

"Πάν το καλόν τού παρελθόντος 'Αχούμ μάς χαροποιεί."
Ίσως, διά έκείνην, άκούμ και χωρίς την έμπνευσιν τού ρητού τούτου διά έκπαιστος εις να γείμην την άνθοδότην με ύδωρ. Καί πάλιν ή πράξις αυτή διά ήτο έκδηλως του καλλος' άλλα συνοδεύονμεν ή την κατανόησιν της άπειρου δύναμεις του θελου καλλος, παρουσιάζει βλας ιδιαιτώνα ήζλον και άποτελεσματικότητα. Τή όντι τούταυτα περιστάται άποδεικνύνον έτι περισσότερο την ένότητα, την διαρκείαν και την αλόνων συνεχην του καλλος, ως άναφέρε ή κυρία Εδδύ εις το συγγράμμα της "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," γράφουσα: "Ο Χριστιανισμός τού Χριστού είναι ή άλυσος της επιστημονικής πραγματικότητας, καθ' όσον παρουσιάζεται εις όλους τούς άόαντας εν τέλει άρμονία με το σγέδιον του Θεού."

Αυτή, λοιπόν, είναι ή ώροσότης της πραγματικότητας, το "σγέδιον του Θεού," το όποιον δύνάται εις να ήζήσιν και να εύρη εις τα ποιήμα σφράγιστα της ζωής, μεγάλα ή μικρά, εις την καθήμενήν συνταγήν με τα άπειράριθμα μικρά ρημάτια ελογίας, τα όποια την συνοδεύουν, ή εις έκείνα τα καθήκοντα της ζωής, τών όποιων ή έκτέλεσις άπαιτείται βαθύτερας δυνάμεις. Εις τούταυτας περιστάσεις πρέπει τις να ήπ

"There is lifting up"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AGES ago, the Psalmist said of the spiritually-minded, "He shall drink of the brook in the way: therefore shall he lift up the head." Millions have undoubtedly read these words and been variously impressed by them, according to the individual perception of the import of the phrase. As an illustration of the immortal freshness and power of a true statement to bless and help, one who was recently reading an essay in which these words were quoted, looked up from the page and observed that the stem of a flower which had dropped dejectedly over the edge of a vase was quite out of reach of water. He was moved, with these beautiful words of the Psalmist in thought, to succor the flower by refilling the vase with water. On the following morning, and for several days thereafter, the flower, with lifted head, erect and lovely, responded by giving its all of beauty—of form, of color, and of outline—to brighten a corner in a busy office. From ancient Psalmist, through the message of a modern writer, through a busy reader's thought, to the flower on his desk—how directly, how awfully, the influence of good had reached, eliminating distance and time, and proving, as another poet has said,

"That all of good the past hath had Remains to make our own time glad!"

To be sure, some might argue, any one without the inspiration of the quoted phrase might have refilled the vase, and the water would have revived the flower. Even so, the act would have been a manifestation of good; but intelligent understanding of the illimitable power of divine good quickened one's appreciation of the sweet influence flowing from the Psalmist's acknowledgment of good, and showed it to be an inspiring element in this little incident. Indeed, all such little remembrances serve to establish more firmly the recognition of the eternal linking of all good as one and continuous and brotherly, as Mrs. Eddy points out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 271), when she declares that "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

Here, then, is the beauty of reality, the "design of God," which one may look for and find in all experiences, great or small, in the daily round with its multitudinous little brooks of blessing by the way, or in the graver demands upon one's farthest reach of

abilities and powers, when one must partake more deeply of the broad river of the water of Life for his refreshment. In the amazing network of modern society, in the perpetual contacts with all sorts and conditions of men, one may heedlessly lose sight of the influences for good or evil that may constantly approach him; and one may be quite as unregarding of the effect upon others of his own thought and acts. It is most seriously true, however, that "none of us liveth to himself," to adopt Paul's phrase. Each one inevitably imparts the influence of his individual acceptance of good or evil; and each receives from others, quite as certainly, the impressions of what they individually express.

This being the case, how heartening it is to know that one may learn to choose, accurately and effectually, what shall be the influences of his living, of his receiving and his giving; for through gaining an understanding of Christian Science, the Science of eternal spiritual good, he may learn how to hold all his thinking in conformity with the "design of God." Through this true method, one is enabled to partake of, to make his own, the good perceived by prophet and apostle, the good which is universal, indivisible, and demonstrable in proportion to one's spiritual understanding of it.

It may be that one will never know the good he is doing for others simply by holding all his thinking closely to the "design of God." But one need only know, and indeed he may be very sure, that by this grateful acceptance of good as the only reality, not only is he opening for himself the door through which flows into his experience all the possibilities of spiritual realization and power, but he is certainly bringing into universal human experience that much more of the realization of the supremacy of good.

Always, then, the endeavor to think of good as the divine reality, and to reflect it in motive and deed, serves as a cup of cold water, dipped, perhaps, from some little brook of blessing in the way, to be shared with others in the love of good. Thus does the ineffable "design of God" become more manifest, as holding within its perfect pattern all true desires and joys. Thus, indeed, not only may each one who strives to understand God, infinite divine Principle, lift up his own head, rejoicing in the goodness of God, but he may also be sure that the good he knows and does is mingling with endless universal good, deriving its strength from the strength of the one Mind, and enabling him effectually to follow the Scriptural injunction, "When men are cast down, then thou shalt say, There is lifting up."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.)

The Moors

For the moors! For the moors!
Like velvet beneath us should lie!
For the moors! For the moors!
Where the high pass
Rose sunny against the clear sky!

For the moors! where the linnet was trilling
Its song on the old granite stone,
Where the lark, the wild skylark,
Was filling
Every breast with delight like its own.

—Emily Brontë.

The West Australian Christmas Tree

The big telescope window reaches from floor to roof and frames a generous goodly portion of nature's display. Across the stretch of a neighboring garden, out from the wooden balustrade of semi-verandah, semi-balcony a long, long vista, reaching down the slope, and away, away to hills and more hills—brown roads, white houses, red roofs, green trees, and blue sky tapping the wheels, even a wing of white and with clean-cut line of horizon. In the shimmering heat of valley between this garden and blue hills—a long stretch—blue river contrasting with red and gray walls, green trees and greenery—a gray bridge spanning the river, over which way and slow traffic winds its way; high chimney stack and lazy smoke tell their tale of busy working life, and in the near foreground standing upon the top terrace of the garden—

Daily our eyes have ruthlessly passed it by, rudely we have neglected to notice the ragged spiky vagrant, as he has in turn shivered against the dull gray sky the wintery blast, and anon outlined his sparse, meager form against the shining blue of heaven; but when November arrived he positively refused to be passed over, and daily put forth more attraction. First upon his sparse, spiky winter garment a gleam of yellow appeared, so modest and small his outline scarcely changed. It was but the dawn of his promise. Follows a deeper shade, the dawn is ripening, the hidden golden glory is speaking, silent yellow fingers now are pointing. The blue river looks dull, the red roofs small, the greenswards now afford a quiet background, the chimney stack smoke is more lazy, the bridge with its moving traffic grayer, even a wing of white and upon the river only blends with the now distant, ever-receding blur of perspective, for the glad month, December, ushers in the glorious fulfilled promise of that faint dawn.

The above mentioned is clothed upon. Gone the sparse, spiky form. He stands revealed to our breathless admiration, in full raiment splendor—a king demanding obedience from his subjects, clad in his royal cloak of blazing golden orange, plect and clumped high against the vivid blue of sky. Our vision is absorbed, entranced, held—a king has claimed his own. Ring out the joy bells, ring, ring, send out your happy messages upon the glad air—the Christmas messenger has ripened into maturity—here is speaking, in the shining, radiant, massed, deepening golden glory of my neighbor's Christmas tree.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY.

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DUTCH CHURCH HAS STATION IN ITS TOWER

Amateur Type of Station Sends Out Services in Bloemendaal

The following description by L. F. Plugge of a Dutch church radio installation is interesting, as it gives as near a pastoral touch to radio station have seen. It shows the possibilities of the use of radio as a purely local activity.

By CAPT. L. F. PLUGGE

LONDON, Jan. 18.—We have a habit with regard to wireless to turn to America whenever we look for something novel or exceptional. In this case, however, it is not far away from England that we find the extraordinary feature of a church having a radio-casting station in its tower for the purpose of disseminating the church services. I am referring to what is known in this country as the Bloemendaal Broadcasting Station. Bloemendaal is a picturesque Dutch village which is situated a couple of miles away from Haarlem, where all the vividly colored tulips grow. The church in question is the local church of Bloemendaal.

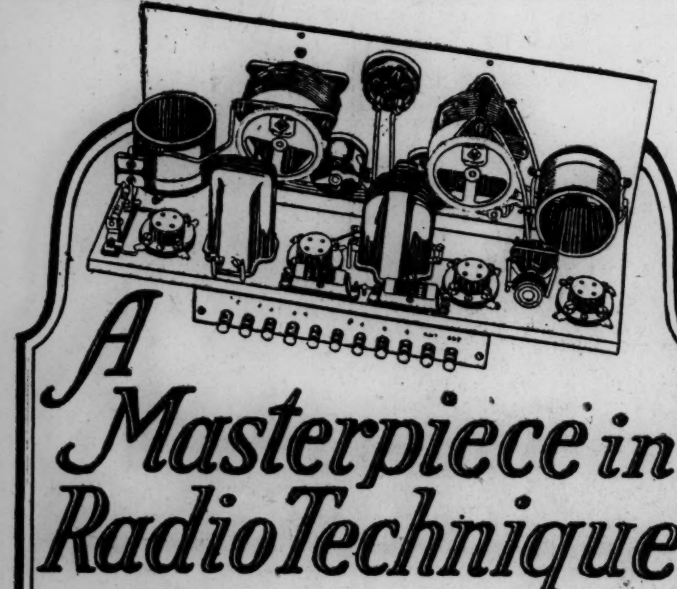
The idea of radio-casting first occurred to a local solicitor of the village. He was a keen wireless enthusiast, although he had very little knowledge of the technical side of the art. This enthusiastic member of the congregation put up a sum of 1500 guilden toward erecting a station capable of transmitting the church service. Another figure who was prominent in the action of this station was a Mr. Tamis, the foreman of a local bakery.

Myneer Tamis had, for some time past been interested in wireless construction work, and for this reason was asked to erect a small station suitable and sufficient to serve only the inhabitants of Bloemendaal. The Bloemendaal Broadcasting Station gear is very much of an experimental nature, and many visiting the station would look upon it as quite an amateur transmitter. The only valve used is a 150-watt Phillips transmitting valve, and an ordinary carbon microphone, from one of the local telephones is employed.

While in Bloemendaal, I was able, by calling at the baker's shop, to secure an interview for a few minutes with Mr. Tamis, who unfortunately had to be taken away from the baking ovens. I was also fortunate enough to secure a rarely granted permit to climb up into the tower and visit the "wireless" installation. A special door gives access to the tower. Several flights

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YOUR GOOD DEALERS HAVE IT!

"This Is London Calling America!"



Photograms

TELEPHONING across the Atlantic from England to America has been the dream of engineers for years, and now it is about to be realized. The feat that proved impracticable by cable has been achieved by the latest child of modern natural science, radio. Rugby, Eng., and Rocky Point, L. I., will be the terminals of this new communication line, and test messages have been exchanged between these two points for some time.

The accompanying photograph shows some of the equipment of the

high-powered station at Rugby. This terminal is connected with the main London telephone exchange, so that telephone subscribers will be able to call New York just as they would any city in England.

It is stated that the charge for a three-minute conversation between London and New York will not exceed \$5. This brings the cost well down to a rate which compares favorably with those we now have for ordinary land-line transmissions, and there should be a great demand for this service, particularly between business men in the two countries.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

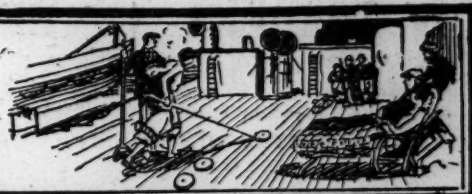
EASTERN STANDARD TIME FOR FRIDAY, Feb. 5

WJAC, Boston, Mass. (280.5 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance. 7:10—Billy B. Van. 7:20—Talk. 8—Harmony Four. 8:30—Variety program. 9:30—Variety program by artists from the Theodore Schreiner Club. 9:45—Dance music, direction "Jimmie" Gallagher. WJAZ and WJZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (245 and 243.1 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Little Symphony Orchestra from KDKA. 7—Music story hour, by Helen S. Leavitt. 7:30—Fifth of a series of a course in "Appreciation of Music" by Prof. John A. O'Shea, director of the "Whitcomb" school department. 7:45—WJAZ. 8—Current events, by Miss W. Wade. 8:15—Dance music, direction "Jimmie" Gallagher. WJAZ and WJZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (245 and 243.1 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Joe Rimes and his "Hittin'" Cabin Orchestra. 7—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Radio concert. 8—Half hour of "The Tinkles" by the "Tinkles" club. 8:15—From New York, Harmony Hour. 9:30—"The Tinkles." 10—Scotty Holmes and his orchestra; Imperial Marimba Band.

WVAG, Worcester, Mass. (248 Meters) 7:10 p. m.—"The Tinkles" Twinkle Story Teller. 7:30—Stories by Blanche Elizabeth Wade, direct from the studio. 8—WJAZ. 8:15—Mechanics of speech, by Meta B. Wade. 8:45—Current events, by Miss Wendoline Albee. 8:15—Concert program.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—Dinner music, Hub Trio. 7:30—Announcements. 8—Talk. 8:15—Fifth of WTIC radio concert. 8:30—Night programs, presented by Connecticut Chamber of Commerce; vocal solos, duets, French, trumpet, piano, girls' glee club, talks, etc. WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—International Sunday School Lesson. Dinner program. 7:30—Eastman Theater. Rochester, N. Y. 7:30—"French by Radio" (ninth of series of French lessons). 8—Huguenots. 8:15—Comedy, "Just Folks," presented by WGY. 8:30—Dance music, presented by WGY. 8:45—Dance music, presented by WGY. 9:15—Dance music, presented by WGY. 9:30—Dance music, presented by WGY. 9:45—Dance music, presented by WGY. 10—Dance music, presented by WGY. 10:15—Dance music, presented by WGY. 10:30—Dance music, presented by WGY. 10:45—Dance music, presented by WGY. 11—Dance music, presented by WGY. 11:15—Dance music, presented by WGY. 11:30—Dance music, presented by WGY. 11:45—Dance music, presented by WGY. 12—Dance music, presented by WGY. 12:15—Dance music, presented by WGY. 12:30—Dance music, presented by WGY. 12:45—Dance music, presented by WGY. 1—Dance music, presented by WGY. 1:15—Dance music, presented by WGY. 1:30—Dance music, presented by WGY. 1:45—Dance music, presented by WGY. 2—Dance music, presented by WGY. 2:15—Dance music, presented by WGY. 2:30—Dance music, presented by WGY. 2:45—Dance music, 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The San Jose Hotel

THIS fine new million-dollar hotel is only an overnight railway journey from northern cities, located in the first of the greater developments as you enter Florida.

Its situation is superb—on a twenty-foot bluff overlooking the St. John's River—in a spot where winter forgets and is forgotten—amid some of the most beautiful scenery in the Sunshine State.

A block or two away from the hotel is the 18-hole Donald Ross Golf Course, in the grounds of which is the San Jose Country Club. In equipment, service, cuisine—in everything that conduces to the necessity, comfort and convenience of its guests, the San Jose Hotel equals the best of northern hostilities.

For vigorous sport or restful relaxation; for outdoor pastime or social activities; for pleasure or business, the management of the San Jose Hotel extends to you a cordial welcome.

Manager—CHARLES A. JOHNSON
Write for Booklet N. N.
SAN JOSE HOTEL, Jacksonville, Florida

NOW OPEN

Why I Prefer Bradenton

My open office window frames the reasons.

I see a freight train laden with Florida's choicest garden truck—Bradenton grown! I see the boat just docking from her daily trip 'cross beautiful Tampa Bay. I see the happy folk stream out. Away they go in their shiny, new cars over our miles of paved highways.

Look at the building activity. I see three new skyscrapers which will soon be completed. Beyond are magnificent new homes. Beauty, happiness, substantial activity abound.

There's work, play and action here. I want action. I want play. I want to live in a substantial town, whose bank deposits grow 100 per cent "at a crack!" That's why I prefer Bradenton.

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Within 100 feet of the beautiful Halifax River. Quiet, restful, comfortable rooms with bath.

Real New England Food and Service

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Write for Reservations and Rates

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE merger plans of L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson and chairman of the Kansas City Southern, more nearly parallel the nation-wide scope of operations of E. H. Harriman than those of any of the present executives. While slowly building a system in the Southwest with the Kansas City Southern and the Cotton Belt (St. Louis-Southwestern) as a nucleus, he is also believed to be working up a consolidation in the trunk line territory.

An application to lease the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh is being prepared now for presentation to the Interstate Commerce Commission. A request for authority to construct a new railroad across Pennsylvania has been heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Delaware & Hudson, although not directly connected with the Delaware & Hudson, is another road included in the plans of the Delaware & Hudson. The Delaware & Hudson, which is generally understood, a community of interests may be traced through William H. Williams, vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson and chairman of the Delaware & Hudson.

A large volume of freight between New England and the Middle West moves by the Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie or the Lackawanna being the connecting links between the Delaware & Hudson and the Middle West. In the Southwest, the Kansas City Southern has a working control in the Cotton Belt which it bought from the Rock Island, when the Interstate Commerce Commission refused the latter's application to take over this road. The Kansas City Southern also has a director on the board of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the creation of a third large system in the Southwest appears imminent. Mr. Loree has moved quietly but effectively in his merger plans in various sections.

Co-operative Marketing

Co-operation between shippers and railroads in making rates has been advocated again, as a sequence to the successful allocation of freight cars by Shippers' Advisory Boards, acting in concert with the roads. While agreeing that any means of promoting harmonious relations cannot be revised if found unsatisfactory later.

Merger Economies Questioned

The views of the Interstate Commerce Commission on rail merging, presented by Joseph B. Eastman, chairman, to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, indicate the doubt expressed by a majority of the members of the commission, and backed by business in general, as to the possibilities of huge economies merely by the creation of larger systems.

Advocates of a general scrambling of railroads have never been specific as to the actual source of these savings. The mere creation of monopolistic combines does not forecast any reduction in freight rates, for the reason that many small companies now are operating with all the efficiency and economy which a larger system could accomplish. Mergers made naturally, rather than under compulsion, or with the stimulus of banking companies which make a profit and then withdraw, hold out the greatest promise of lasting benefit, opinion indicates.

Rates and Wages

The move to obtain higher wages, by the transportation brotherhoods, equivalent to those fixed in 1920 by the Labor Board, followed the joint appeal of the brotherhoods and a number of railroads to eliminate the Labor Board and substitute a group of mediation and arbitration boards in its place. If the bill agreed upon is passed, the machinery to take the place of one board, in which the public, the unions and the railroads have equal representation, will be called

At the SORENO

St. Petersburg, Florida

We regard it as a rare privilege to entertain as guests those who appreciate the quiet luxury and comfort of others of kindred interests.

Opening December Twelfth, we look forward to welcoming those who have enjoyed our hospitality in the past, and others who seek the comfort of perfect cuisine and service with a smart social life and all outdoor sports.

Every advantage of waterfront location on Tampa Bay. Two hundred fifty rooms, each with bath.

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SOREN LUND AND SON, Owners

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Come Where Strawberries Ripen in January

WHERE gardens are great, just a way from the wide streets of palms and oaks, ripening, boiling, swimming, investment opportunities for literature write: C. R. WHEELING, Secretary Chamber of Commerce

Kissimmee

OSCEOLA CO. FLORIDA

Are You Waiting for the Mountain to Come to Mahomet

When the mountain would not come to him, Mahomet went to the mountain.

Your coming to St. Petersburg will bring you all the joys of a sunny outdoors, the recreations and hospitable comfort of a Florida winter. Thousands are here—more thousands can readily find accommodations.

The foresight of the builder has solved the traveler's problem, with 19,000 new rooms and 4,500 new buildings opened in 1925. Live luxuriously or modestly, in mansion or cottage, hotel or apartment or rooms. Living costs will please you, when you come to St. Petersburg, The Sunshine City.

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K. J. DILLMAN, Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Fla.

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CANADA



VISIT MONTREAL—a charming Old World city different from any place you have ever been on the American continent.

Come and enjoy the northern sunshine and the clear, crisp, bracing climate. Spend your holiday from winter's cares in this quaint metropolis, the gay centre of the Dominion's social and sporting life.

Splendid hotels (genuine French Cuisine), theatres and shops that are perfect treasure-troves of the British Empire.

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300 rooms with priv. \$2.50-\$3.50 \$3.00-\$4.00

600 rooms with priv. \$3.00-\$5.00 \$3.50-\$7.00

rate bath.....\$3.00-\$5.00 \$3.50-\$7.00

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San Francisco's finest new hotel

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RADIO

(Continued from Page 3)

Philadelphia, Pa. (568 Meters)

Sunday service
Angelo church
8—Feature, 10

7:30 Concert Orchestra; direction of
 Irving Oppenheim. 6:45—United
 Department of Agriculture re-
 7—Uncle Wip's bedtime story
 roll call. Walter Baker, pianist;
 Roy Cohn, violinist; Henry Dorne-
 cornetist. 8—Sports Corner, con-
 t. by Dr. Francis d'Eugen. 8:30—

Vice-President of the United States; and the following:

Alphafra, direct from the dining room
Manufacturers' Club, 10-05
Carnegie Hall, New York City
Orchestra, 11:05—Organ recital di-
rect from the Germantown Theater,
Washington, D.C. (Admission free)
m.—Lee House Trio: Sam Udrin;
Irving Bornstein's orchestra
and vocalists; 7:30 p.m.—The
New York Philharmonic con-
cert at Carnegie Hall, New York
City.
12—Spanish Village Orchestra
A., Pittsburgh, Pa. (389 meters)
m.—Dinner concert by the
University of Maryland Sym-
phony conductor, & Farm program,
concert by the Festinghouse
Chorus, Washington, D.C.

KFWM, Cambridge, Mass.
7:30 to 9 p.m.
FOR THE EASTERN
WEAN, Providence, R.I.
WXAC, Boston, Mass.
7:30 p.m.
service from First Church
of Christ, Lowell, Mass.
WEEL, Boston, Mass.
10:50 a.m.
Golden Rule Kew-Forest
music organ
6:20—Ecker s

M. Hopkins, (tenor, 9:35—Time
of the day, Washington, Weather fore-
cast, 10:00—**WBZ, Boston**
10:05 a. m.—**WEEA, Pittsburgh, Pa.** (416 Me-
son) — 10:05 a. m.—Dinner concert, 7:30—Ad-
— 8—Youngtown artists.
10:10 a. m.—**WGL, Cleveland, O.** (889 Me-
son) — 10:10 a. m.—Hour of music by Carl
and Ed. — 10:15 a. m.—The day's news
program by "Ev" Jones and his
assisted by selected entertainers.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
10:30 a. m.—**WOL, Lansing, Mich.** (296 Me-
son) — 10:30 a. m.—The day's news
and dance program from studio.
10:35 a. m.—**WJZ, New York** (100 Me-
son) — 10:35 a. m.—Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.
(417 Me-son).
10:40 a. m.—Concert, Emmet
Orchestra, — 10:45 a. m.—Firebird Philo-
sophy, Rev. Roy L. Smith, pastor,
— 10:50 a. m.—The day's news
Department Band, St. James,
9:15—Musical program, 10—
report and closing grain mar-

[illegible]

10:30 p. m. to 1 a. m.—WLS Twin
with Ford and Glenn and Ralph
a.
W, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
m.—Popular organ concert by

WVBA, Washington—The Washington Branch of the American Association of Statisticians will hold its annual banquet and business meeting at the Hotel Grand, Cincinnati, 8-9-36. The program will include a dinner, a presentation of the 1936-37 membership list, and a presentation of the 1936-37 membership list. The program will be held at the Hotel Grand, Cincinnati, 8-9-36. The program will include a dinner, a presentation of the 1936-37 membership list, and a presentation of the 1936-37 membership list.

no program.
Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
m.—Concert under the auspices
Finding. baritone.; official
Standard time announced.
Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)
—Dr. Marion McH. Hull's weekly
School lesson. —The Atlanta
45—Hired Help Skylark.

—Orchestral program and stage
8:30—Concert by Y. M. H.
stra.
Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)

[illegible]

10:45 a. m.—
Holy Trinity Church
Tomkins, D. D.,
Americans," a
Ward, under the

[illegible]

Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
Dinner concert. 9 to 12—Dance
Orchestra.

9:30 a. m.—Sunday
the Editorial Staff
Publications of the
cern. 10:45—Wea
stages. 11—Morn
Seventh Presbyte

and Cleinview ave.
the First Presbyth
hills, Dr. Frederick
—Concert program
direction of the

Francisco, Calif. (499 Meters)
m.—A. A. Housman stock

notations, 630—"Ye Towne
and amusement information
135—Waldemar Lind and the
chestra. 8—Fairmont Hotel
chestra, Reg Code, director.

7:30 a. m.—Studio program and
with intermission soloists,
Hollywood, Calif. (227 Meters)
Stories of insect life by Harry

7:15—Announcement of First Presbyteria

100

100

News of Art—Music—Theaters—Motion Pictures

The Tri-National Exhibition

By RALPH FLINT

FOLLOWING the London and Paris showings, the Tri-National Exhibition of contemporary art is now handsomely installed at the Wildenstein Galleries and doing a thriving business. Mrs. E. H. Harriman's interesting and prize-worthy venture in international art and art is well timed, so far as the New York end of the exhibition is concerned. While European art centers are thoroughly conversant with modernism in all its vagarious moods, New York is slower to embrace the nettlesome issues of an untraveled art form.

Ever since 1913, when the big Armory Show put modernism on the local map, there have been persistent and persevering attempts to educate New Yorkers along the lines of the Parisian radicals, but with only a limited success. This season, however, it would appear that the answer is making considerable headway among the less progressive circles of the town. The famous Quinn Collection, shown just recently for the first time, has created a small furore for modernist work, and so this Tri-National Exhibition comes in on the crest of a not inconsiderable wave of public favor.

The three galleries of this distinguished house of art are amply filled with paintings and sculpture by French, British and American artists. Mrs. Harriman's policy has been to keep this international affair non-sectarian; while the general cast of the show is modernistic, it has been given place to members of the conservative groups as well. In this way interesting comparisons may be made, not only between the work of the three countries, but between the various schools of each section as well. Thus you have Besnard and Le Sidaner alongside Matisse and Picasso, McEvoy and Sickert beside Epstein and John, Hassam and Hawthorne flanking Marin and Kuniyoshi, all of which is thoroughly provocative and enlightening.

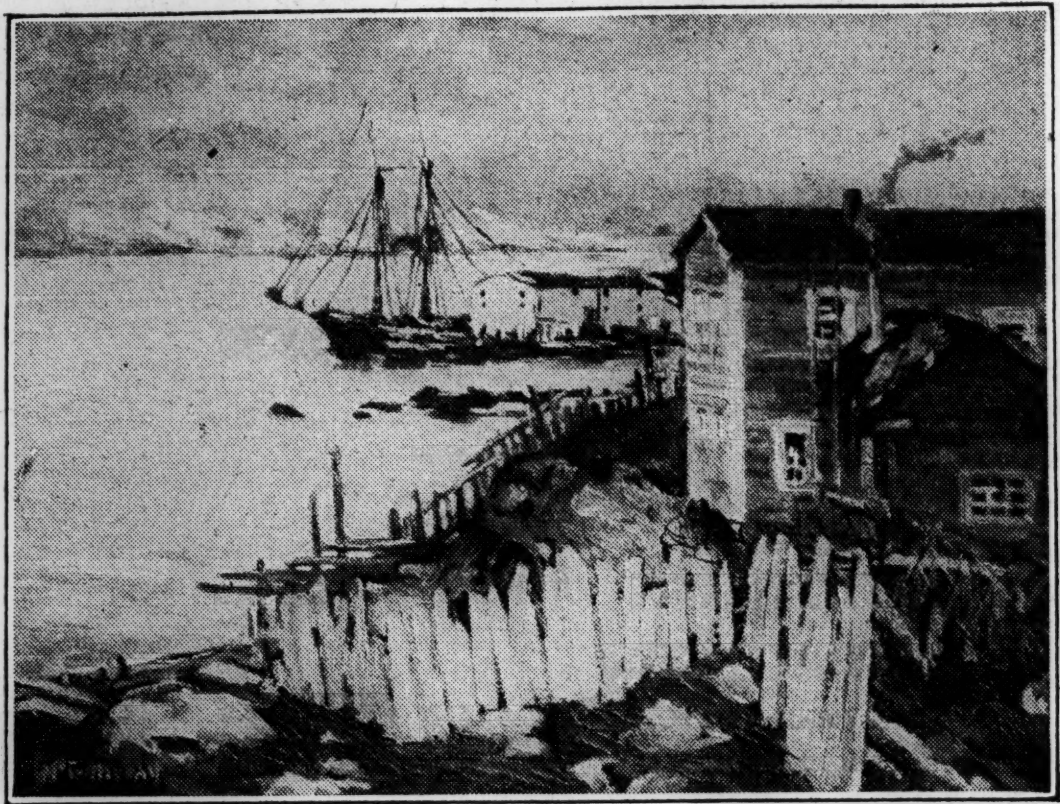
France has provided the Big Berthas of the show, as might be expected. Beside the large still-life paintings by Matisse, the other painters have small chance. He has caught the knack of reducing the visible universe to succinct and sudden shapes and color spots, so that the effect of his designs come upon the eye with swift and sweeping impact. Because his strokes are large, simple, and reasonably sure, Matisse achieves a pictorial liveliness and a certain sporting quality in his paintings that rather puts the more measured productions of his neighbors in the shade. But the most questionable point about Matisse and his decorative dynamics is that his system is capable of encompassing only simple forms or forms that are capable of being quickly reduced to stark essentials. When this modernist tackles the human figure, with its subtly co-ordinated arrangements of parts and proportions, he falls signally by the wayside.

Marie Laurencin has two of her

pale coral and charcoal fantasies here beside which the charming Mary Cassatt appears like richly nourished souvenirs of the Renaissance. Picasso turns several of his agile tricks well. Braque and Derain provide pictures with a punch in them, and there are some drawings by Forain which really bite. Monet seems rather remote in this present company; Vlaminck stands up well. Mallou, Braconot, and Jeanne Poupelet provide the sculptural end of the French section.

The English group is none too

"ST. ANTHONY HARBOUR, NEWFOUNDLAND"



Painting by Florence Helena McGillivray, Purchased by the National Gallery of Canada From the Canadian Exhibition in Ottawa

well represented, but there is a strong aroma of fine draughtsmanship to be found in this company, no matter which way the wind may blow. "Lady Ottoline" by Augustus John is a striking bit of characterization, much more effective than his try at catching Tom Mix's famous face. Mark Gertler's Manor House has charm and mood, and Violet Jones' "Negresses" is handsomely seen. Ambrose McEvoy's little landscape is another charming bit. The American section is diversely compounded and well stocked with telling pieces. Here the modernistic idea is found in less violent manifestation, although such men as Max Weber, Jas. Kuniyoshi and Gaston Lachaise are as well advanced in the game as any of their Parisian brethren.

John Marin's water colors are always interesting, if perchance in-

Toledo Art Notes

TOLEDO, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—A seventeenth century Swiss room is coming to the Toledo Museum of Art, the gift of Mrs. Nettie Poe Ketchum of Toledo. It will be complete in every detail, even to the doors and windows. Its Renaissance paneling is from a mansion formerly located on the Lake of Zurich, and is of the period dating from 1620 to 1650.

The front door contains massive carved spiral columns with wrought iron lock hinges and handle. The Lachaise are as well advanced in the game as any of their Parisian brethren. The front door contains massive carved spiral columns with wrought iron lock hinges and handle. The Lachaise are as well advanced in the game as any of their Parisian brethren.

The Toledo Museum of Art opened its lecture hall to a large group of people, who were addressed by Duc de Trevisse on the subject of French furniture. The work was received with acclaim, exceeding any applause ever before given a Brahms composition in the city.

The remaining portion of the program was devoted to the "Rosamunde" overture of Schubert, the Debussy "Fetes," the Moussorgsky "Bald Mountain," the Liszt, and the overture to "Tannhauser."

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explicable, and there is a fine "Self Portrait" by Henry McFee which does much to stabilize his corner of the gallery. Glackens, Du Bois, Hart, Hartley, Davies, Chanler, Dickinson (with a magnificent bit of design), Benton, Boucher, Lukh, Hopper, Kent, Kuhn, Schakenberg, Sheeler, Tucker and Zorach are among those present in the American section, and this list means a really eventful showing of local talent. Such exhibitions as the Tri-National should be fostered from every angle. A most enthusiastic outpouring of the town has greeted this first of its kind, and should encourage Mrs. Harriman and her friends to continue in their good works.

Elements of Decoration

The Principles of Decoration. By R. G. Hutton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.50.

WHEN the author of a book on decoration sums up the demands of the art as comprehensively as has Mr. Hutton, one can believe that he has come to the subject with the equipment of extensive technical training and with a truly aesthetic response. The fundamentals of decoration are as far-reaching as the vision and sensitivity of men extend. Only those who have the capacity to penetrate be-

the characters of decoration. Melody is one of them. Without power to produce melody, the decorator can do nothing. Melody is a mixture of constancy, uniformity, repetition with variety, or difference. He mentions the ancient Greeks and Romans worked it out to their satisfaction in getting the relation of measures from the human form. The geometric relations must always be elaborate, and yet homogeneous; this will result in a simplicity that produces the quality of an entity.

Concerning realism, the author gives the philosophical basis hitherto mentioned. "The essence of the realistic method is not so much to give tangible embodiment to images as to show them involved in the whole life of nature. Nor is it necessarily dependent, as is the objective method, which states what a thing is (not what it appears to be) by relying upon 'clear shapes, firm outlines, cogent shading, and the observation of nothing.' The most important characteristic of the realistic method is 'projection in space,' that of the objective method, is literalness. The third method, the indicative method, is better than the other two, retaining the material in the pure state, using color freely and resorting to a simple powerful effect. Decoration tends toward degeneration when the artist is content with the external image as an emblem. Here a secondary meaning is more important than the proper execution of the subject.

The author speaks of the eye in a "decorative mood" and what is pleasing to it. "Decoration must em-

ploy forms and series which the wandering eye can readily pass through and grasp—pass at a certain speed and appreciate at a certain rate." The present day view of what is decorative is strongly subjective. Indeed, the subjective is more appropriate to art because it does not demand exactness but asks only for enough to identify. The forms must be clear and simple. The author considers further, depth and volume and the contribution of color to the character of decoration. The many factors discussed cover a broad range. One begins to appreciate the intricacies of the art and its relationship to other things. Many illustrations have been included to demonstrate effects.

Chicago No Jury Exhibition Opens

Special from Monitor Bureau Chicago, Feb. 2

WIDESPREAD enthusiasm is continuing through the days of the No Jury Society of Artists at the picture galleries of Marshall Field & Co., where are shown nearly 500 paintings and a group of sculptures. Interesting subject material, the use of warm hues in color and an evident desire to express an idea clearly, prevail among the greater number of pictures. Rudolf Weissenborn, founder of the No Jury Society, is the president this fourth year. From a local

group the membership has become national, while over 100 new names were added to the lists this year. With the strangers and those who have not met with the favor of the juries of other exhibitions, are members of the Society of Painters and Sculptors, the South Side and the North Shore Art Leagues, the Chicago Society of Artists and a National Academician. Foreign names of men and women from the north and south of Europe are signed to canvases having an original note in composition. Peasant life is a favorite topic.

All this shows that the trend of the No Jury patrons is toward the studied and conservative after all. At first, it will be remembered even in New York, that the big picture, grotesque and often alarming, was a feature of the interminable walls. It may be that years have taken these artists to think more seriously. One is overcome at the quantity of difficult problems in painting on canvas. The effort is promising, and another year may find that these painters have achieved subtlety, while they draw better and aim toward the elusive charm which transforms a mere painting into a picture which may well be called a work of art.

Eva Watson Schuetz, who was among the first women impressionist photographers a score of years ago when Americans were honored by election to the Linked Ring in London and all the camera folk as well as society talked of the marvels resulting from the laboratory treatment of materials, has an exhibition of portraits and paintings in the galleries of the Chicago Woman's Aid in Kimball Hall. No recent expressions in portrait photography have excelled the thoughtful quality of Mrs. Schuetz's pictures of Jane Addams, and others. In contrast to her realistic paintings of flowers, a taste for frank design whose pattern in itself is pleasing declares itself in the colorful drawings. Her color is warm but subdued and the few tulips in a vase, the spray of varied bloom with natural leafage, remind one of the tones of a Persian rug, so gracefully flows the line, so harmonious are the relationships of hues.

New York Revives "Little Eyolf"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Guild Theater, special matinees beginning Feb. 2. William A. Brady Jr. and Dwight Deere Wiman present Ibsen's drama "Little Eyolf." The cast includes Alfred Allmers, Reginald Owen, Mrs. Rita Allmers, Clara Eames Eyolf, William Pearce, Miss Asta Allmers, Margalo Gilmore, Engineer Borgheim, John Cromwell, The Rat Wile. Miss Eames has had a role for which she was better adapted. Gifted as she is, her characterization of Rita never became anything more than the costume she wore—a garment to be laid aside at the end of the performance. She seemed more of a spectator of the role she portrayed, rather than the character herself, who laughed mirthlessly when the time came for her to do so, who gave intensity when it was required of her, and who spoke her

lines as though they were just that, rather than the expression of the things she felt. This in spite of Miss Eames' unusual voice and clear diction. Even in the strongest scenes of Rita's ruthless and selfish passion one did not lose sight of the fact that Miss Eames is a finished and accomplished actress, rather than a woman who was both a painter and a determined idolator at a little shrine.

Helen Menken succeeded in creating a gruesome illusion of weird reality as "The Rat Wife." So long as she was on the stage, it was quite possible to believe that uncanny sympathy and strange character to be influences obtain even among intelligent folk in isolated regions.

Margalo Gilmore's interpretation of Asta Allmers was a fine bit of refreshing spontaneity. She alone seemed to become the character she played, so that one felt the normal, balanced young girl, set down amidst the morbid, wretched human tangle, and knew somehow that her sanity would right the situation. Reginald Owen was an unremarkable Alfred, quite as selfish, weak and borsome as he doubtless conceived the original character to be. William Pearce gave a sympathetic interpretation of Eyolf, and John Cromwell was a likable Borgheim. Jo Meilziner's settings added not a little in expressing the desired atmosphere. F. L. S.

Midwinter St. Louis Exhibitions

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The black and white competition for St. Louis scenes held by the Post-Dispatch at the Artists' Guild, assigned the first prize of \$250 to Fred Conway for his Union Station and old building at Eighteenth and Market Streets. The second prize of \$100 went to Oscar E. Berninghaus for a large pencil drawing of the old Court House; and the third, \$50, was won by Charles K. Gleason. Honorable mentions were given to Charles Quest, Wallace Bassford and J. J. Eppensteiner.

Fred Conway, in his subject disports a sketchy pencil, and by means of repetition of gray strokes, evolves his composition from the chaos of crowded streets and gives it local color. Under the sure point of Berninghaus the old landmark stands out grim and dignified; and Gleason's etching has good execution—the subject being a new insurance building of Spanish type, a painter of crowded streets and gives it local color. Under the sure point of Berninghaus the old landmark stands out grim and dignified; and Gleason's etching has good execution—the subject being a new insurance building of Spanish type, a painter of crowded streets and gives it local color.

C. W. Yeager, a juvenile worker, shows a group of woodcuts, forceful blacks and whites, of backs bent to the toil of the levee workers' job. W. J. Kunz' "Dr. Alex. De Meil's Home" is an interesting drawing. Esther Silberstein, a charming lead pencil studies of a Jewish quarter. C. F. Maury's showing of prints and pen drawings, including an old Carondelet fireplace, Sheila Burlingame exhibited wood blocks.

In the art room of the public library three artists are showing work of quality. S. Chatwood Burton has some charming subjects done in

Spanish towns. He is clear in line, and composition is emphasized. H. Lindley Hosford shows an exceptional print, "After the Shower," with a real feeling of rain as shown in the landscape. He also has a fine oak study. George Resler has a strong sentiment for the mystery of the swamps in "End of the Lake," evening light across low marshes.

Charles E. Berninghaus is detouring from his path his father follows out in Taos, developing his own style in a clearly defined way, as a visit to his exhibition at the Noonan-Kocian Galleries will indicate. The native subjects are attacked from a new point, and he handles a brush that is unafraid and youthful.

Among the exhibits of Frank D. Healy's are several snow scenes by a German painter, P. Wiemann. A village subject is well painted, and a snow-covered meadow with clumps of trees makes an attractive design and well-handled painting. At the Newhouse Gallery is the work of Gordon Grant, a painter of ships and the sea. For light and color effect of white sails "Dol-drum's" is an attractive canvas. "Mid-Atlantic" has marked qualities. "Whalers Beached" is well composed, and various others are commendable for their sincerity.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO
Shubert JACKSON NEAR STATE
Great Northern MATS. WED. THUR. SAT. 2:30
MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

LOS ANGELES
Motion Pictures
30 TWICE DAILY 8:15
KING VICTOR'S
THE BIG PARADE
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Epic, starring
JOHN GILBERT and Renee Adoree
and the great
SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

BROADWAY'S FUNNIEST COMEDY
BUTTER & EGG
With GREGORY KELLY
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Brims of sparkling fun"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
THE PATSY
With CLAIBORNE FOSTER
BOOTH 48th St., W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Q. Ibsen's "HEDDA GABLER" with Emily Stevens, Patricia Collinge, Louis Calhern, Frank Conroy and Dudley Digges, at Comedy Theatre, W. 41st St., Penn. 3558. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

CASINO DENNIS KING
THE VAGABOND
Founded on McCarty's "I Were King" PRIMA
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!
PRINCESS FLAVIA
Musical Version of THE PRISONER OF ZENDA

BLASCO West 44th St., Eves. 8:30.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
F. L. S. uses the word "great" in describing this play in The Christian Science Monitor.

NANCE O'NEIL
in "STRONGER THAN LOVE"
By Dario Nicodemini

DO YOU KNOW A CRAIGS WIFE
with CHRYSTAL HERNE

AMUSEMENTS
PHILADELPHIA
WM. HODGE
in THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND
THREE WEEKS COM. JAN. 11
LYRIC THEATRE Mats. Wed. & Sat.

NEW YORK CITY
CENTRAL Theat., 47th & B'way, Eves. 8:15
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Laugh Sensation
IS ZAT SO?
CORT Theat., W. 48th St., Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE JESSEL
in THE JAZZ SINGER
The Comedy Drama Sensation!

HIPODROME Mats. Daily, Good Seats 50c. Eves. \$1.
"Biggest WILDA BENNETT & PEPPY Show in CHAS. KELLOGG, 'POODLES' Town" STAN STANLEY, 100 OTHERS

Anne Nichols Presents
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
REPUBLIC THEATRE
NOW HUDSON THEAT., W. 44th St., Eves. 8:30
AT THE SOLLY WARD, KEREKARTO, Mats. Saturday

"Alias the Deacon"
Roaring Comedy Hit
CENTURY THEAT., 623 & Cent. Pk. W. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The STUDENT PRINCE
With HOWARD MARSH and OLGA COOK

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NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE
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Every Evening (except Monday) Mats. Saturday

NATIONAL THEAT., W. 41st St., Eves. 8:30
The Great Comedy Novelty of the Age
THE MONKEY TALKS
"It is one of the season's most novel and gripping performances."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

WILLIAM ALLAN WHITE
says: "If I were a comedian, that show, 'The Biggest, Best thing of its kind.'" MAT. THEATRE
Bainter Enemy
TIMES SQ. THEATRE

AMUSEMENTS
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
HARRY BOND PLAYERS
at HUDSON THEATRE
Week of February 8th
Presents
"Silence"

BOSTON
Anne Nichols Presents
ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
CASTLE SQ. THEATRE

COPLEY
Eves. at 9:30 Tues. Thurs. Sat. 2:30
Jan. Hay's Greatest Laughing Success
2ND MONTH
The Sport of Kings

TOURING ATTRACTIONS
MAJESTIC THEATRE
BOSTON
TWICE DAILY—2:15—8:15
King Vidor's Picture of
LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY
THE BIG PARADE
Starring JOHN GILBERT
with RENEE ADOREE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production

Engagements in Other Cities
Astor Theatre, New York
Garrick Theatre, Chicago
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert-Detroit O. H., Detroit
Poli's Theatre, Washington
Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore
Teck Theatre, Buffalo
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1926

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Churches and Prohibition

EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN WANT BEER

A slander, of course. A flippant translation into the vernacular of the headline artist of the substance of a report made public by an organization only indirectly connected with the Episcopal Church. But it serves very well to emphasize the perils that lurk in the practice of permitting untrained investigators lightly to commit an influential and respectable organization to conclusions and a policy which otherwise would be without force or authority.

Probably nothing was further from the intent of the secretary of the Church Temperance Society than to bring discredit upon his church or to give aid and comfort to the saloon in its struggle for resurrection. But he has done both. In the name of his church—unwarrantably, as many of its bishops insist—he has recommended precisely the policy toward the liquor traffic that is urged by the brewers' association and all the forces which are working for the revival of the liquor power.

At the time when the equally ill-advised pro-liquor report of the Federal Council of Churches was published, The Christian Science Monitor pointed out that the real value of such a report rested wholly upon the extent and accuracy of the investigations whereon it was based. Its danger lay in the fact that conclusions drawn from a superficial and fragmentary investigation would be treated with respect because of the impressive title of the organization presenting them.

We know of no organization, unless it be the United States Census Bureau, which possesses the facilities for making a really trustworthy investigation into the economic, social and moral results of prohibition. For the secretary of a church society to visit a few cities and conduct a questionnaire produces conclusions as grotesque as those of the blind men who went to see the elephant and pronounced him very like a tree, a snake or a fan, according to the portion of the beast's anatomy handled.

It is possible that the Rockefeller or Carnegie Foundation by a liberal use of its resources might create a body of capable investigators and conduct an inquiry that would be conclusive. We know of no public service that would be of more value. But for the individual, or for the society of slender means, the field of inquiry is too great.

By this we do not mean that the individual should dismiss the merits or demerits of prohibition as something beyond his capacity to determine and to be left to the politicians. Within his own environment he can judge with assurance whether good or ill has come of it. He knows whether he or his friends find the speak-easy or the bootlegger more alluring than the open saloon. He knows whether more money goes for cars, travel and household comforts than in days gone by.

If a merchant, he can tell whether his business has gained or lost by the disappearance of the two or three saloons that used to be in his territory. If a woman—well, we doubt the necessity of suggesting to wives the considerations upon which they may determine whether prohibition has been a boon or a curse to them. As the sum of individual opinion is public opinion, each can do his share toward making that public opinion useful by studying his own balance-sheet in account with prohibition, and declaring his conclusions accordingly.

So far as its responsibility for this report is concerned, the Protestant Episcopal Church may be trusted to set itself right before the people. In the Monitor today several bishops repudiate the right of the society to commit the church, and roundly disagree with the opinions expressed in the report. While the incident will, unfortunately, give aid and comfort to the liquor forces, who may be trusted to make the most of it, the vast body of church-going folk—of whatever creed—will ascribe to it only the slender importance that attaches to the conclusions of a superficial examination conducted by amateur investigators.

The introduction by L. T. McFadden, chairman of the Committee on Banking and

Reviving the Branch Bank Issue

Currency of the United States House of Representatives, of a bill providing, among other changes in the national banking law, for the establishment by federal reserve banks of branches in those states permitting branch banking, will precipitate a conflict between powerful financial groups that may seriously affect the renewal of the Federal Reserve System. In one respect the fight in Congress over the proposed amendments differs from past contests over financial legislation, in that the banking interests appear to be hopelessly divided as to the desirability of the proposed changes. It is no longer a contest between the great and powerful banks of the North and East and the smaller institutions of the South and West. The line of cleavage splits the banks of New York, as well as those of other regions, and influential financiers and economists are arrayed on both sides of the struggle for revision.

The preponderance of banking sentiment has up to the present time seemed to be against branch banking, and the influence of a majority of the banks will doubtless be exerted against this provision of the McFadden bill. There is, however, an active minority that holds that if the Federal Reserve System is to be continued the banks included in it should have the privileges enjoyed by competing state banks, and it is urged that failure to permit branch banking will ultimately result in many reserve banks seeking state charters. Unless this minority can be convinced that it is mistaken, it may

join with other interests inimical to the Federal Reserve System, and might possibly defeat the renewal of the charters of the reserve banks.

To some extent the policy of the more influential banks has been to minimize the branch-bank issue, and even to avoid discussion of what is admittedly a very knotty problem. It is manifest that the policy of neutrality cannot be much longer maintained, and that as a generation ago the question of a gold or silver standard had to be faced and squarely dealt with, so now the future welfare of the national banking system demands a definite decision for or against branch banking.

A somewhat careful study of the detailed plan proposed by Warren K. Moorehead of Andover, Mass., for the reorganization of the United States Indian Service, will convince any inquisitive student that it is quite the most comprehensive document that has yet been prepared on the subject.

The plan as outlined contemplates a complete revision of the methods and processes adhered to in what, no doubt, has been a conscientious and unselfish desire to safeguard the individual and property rights of the remnants of the original tribes of red men. But even conceding that this has been the laudable desire of the white citizens of the United States, it is still a fact that many abuses have been practiced in the name of progress and civilization, and that not all of these can be corrected by any method.

The plan outlined, quite naturally, contemplates, first of all, the removal of the Indian Service from the realm of political or partisan influence. It is argued, as it has long been reasonably insisted, that it is because of the hampering and selfish influences exerted by politicians that policies have been adopted which have retarded, rather than encouraged, a right solution of the Indian problem. No one has claimed, in recent years, that the white friends of the red men have not realized the right course to be pursued. It has been claimed by the defenders of the present, bureaucratic system that the Indian Service is beyond political or partisan control. But Mr. Moorehead quite convincingly shows that this claim is unfounded. He points to the fact that since the year 1834 there have been thirty-two commissioners and one acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the average tenure of each being less than three years. Mr. Sells, the predecessor of the present incumbent, was longest in office, but most of the commissioners, it is pointed out, have been appointed by incoming presidents, those selected usually being of the political faith of the new administration. What is true of the head of the bureau is equally true, it appears, of superintendents, supervisors, field clerks, and others in the service. Mr. Moorehead charges that while most of these are nominally under the Civil Service, convenient ways are found to displace them at will and to give their posts to others.

It is by safeguarding the personnel of the service that it is hoped to make possible the vital reforms sought. To assure this it is proposed that a committee be appointed to select a person thoroughly familiar with all phases of the situation to serve as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The person so selected should be retained in office indefinitely, just as federal court judges are assured of a continuing tenure during good behavior, and he should be given the support of a staff as carefully chosen. It is proposed that the general staff be selected by a committee composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the corresponding officer of the National Academy of Science. It is insisted that "because of their high standing, intelligence and knowledge of primitive and dependent peoples, they will be enabled to select the proper officers to give immediate direction to the many phases of Indian affairs." These appointments, it is proposed, shall be continuing, not to be changed by any incoming party.

With this as a starting point, the working out of details of administration and management becomes a comparatively simple matter. The all-important object is to establish a proper basis. The chapter of abuses which have been practiced has been written and rewritten time and again. Few thoughtful persons in the United States are willing to defend the system which has so long been adhered to. Under it the efforts of even the most earnest and conscientious administrator, no matter what his rank, are frustrated.

For centuries past in the national life of many civilized peoples it has been customary to observe one day in seven as a day of rest and properly conceived recreation. It is true that in certain ages and among certain races the idea has been carried to such an extreme that it became more destructive than constructive, in so far as the spirit of the reform became submerged in the letter of its observance. But as a general thing today it has become recognized that workers in all branches of human occupation reach a higher grade of efficiency if allowed a reasonable amount of time for change of thought and action.

The fact, therefore, that the workers in the State of Illinois are unprotected by any legislation making for such harmonious conditions, and that in some instances as a consequence they have been held to almost continuous labor, gives considerable force to the campaign being conducted there for the compulsory six-day week. Efforts toward this end have been made before, but have not obtained success, and the revival of the campaign this year warrants support by all in a position to forward its purpose. In this connection Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and thus representing not far from half a million men and women engaged in industry in the State, believes that there is more reason to hope for success this year than ever before.

It may be granted that many occupations in the complex world of today are of such a nature

that those engaged in them cannot expect necessarily freedom from their work every Sunday. But such are entitled to that measure of normal liberty which is represented by reasonable hours of service daily and the six-day week. Some might argue that such a law as the one now being worked for in Illinois only applies to certain more or less limited classes. But even so, the absence of adequate protection militates against that normality and harmony which should be operating in the spirit of the people of every highly civilized nation. No state or community can really afford to stand in the way of what is recognized as actually best for its peoples.

It is not difficult, assuming the premise of Secretary Kellogg to be correct, to reconcile the

proposed appropriation of even as large a sum as \$11,000,000, to be used in the purchase and establishment of American embassies, legations and consulates in foreign countries, with the Administration's declared program of strict economy. According to estimates made by the Secretary of State, under whose direction the foreign representatives of the United States perform their official functions, the total represents, theoretically, the sum upon which the people are paying an annual interest of 4 per cent. This is upon the showing that \$440,000 is paid out yearly in rents for homes and offices of the officials named.

The number of American representatives abroad has increased gradually with the extension of the country's trade and commerce, and incidentally, with the rearrangement of European territorial divisions since the late war. It is not too much to say that at the same time American prestige has been increased and broadened. With this there should be an effort to uphold, in every proper way, the dignity of those who, in distant lands, live under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. It is explained that, although the United States maintains fifty-one diplomatic missions abroad, only fourteen of these are housed in government-owned buildings. It is stated that in important capitals such as Berlin, Rome, Buenos Aires, Brussels, Stockholm, The Hague, Vienna, Budapest, Warsaw and Lima the American representatives occupy rented buildings for offices and residences and receive no allowance for the cost of residence.

The Secretary points to the fact that it is still true that no man who is not comparatively wealthy can be an ambassador or minister in most of the foreign capitals, and that "to a great extent this Republic, the foremost democratic government in the world, is under the necessity of limiting its choice of diplomatic representatives to men of wealth." It possibly is not the intention of the Secretary to intimate that wealth disqualifies a person for such service. But it is an undeniable fact that the condition described does limit the field of selection when the time comes for assigning suitable men to these posts.

What is said to be impossible under the present system, which makes it necessary to house American officials in separate buildings, sometimes long distances apart, would be achieved by a carefully devised system of independent housing. This is the concentration, under one roof or in a single group, of all diplomatic and consular, as well as all special representatives of the country at a given capital. The sum indicated is not a large one, as wealth is now estimated in the United States. But even if the initial cost were much larger it would be overbalanced by the greater efficiency which would be assured to the service. In addition there would be the accompanying increase in prestige, the value of which cannot be estimated in dollars. It should be as possible for a person of small means to become an ambassador as for him to aspire to the Presidency or to a seat in Congress.

Editorial Notes

It really would seem that there is no limit to what mankind may get today if it wants it badly enough, for one reads in the discussion of a report recently put out by the National City Bank, that Chinese babies demanded American baby carriages in 1924 and got them! And so, too, apparently did Indian babies, and Argentinian ones, and Australian, and Mexican and those in the Philippines, since as many as 17,000 such vehicles found their way to no fewer than fifty-five countries in that year. And that wasn't all, either, for we read that American typewriters click in the most distant corners of the globe, motion picture films delight audiences in seventy countries including China, Japan, British India, Australia, Dutch East Indies, with many an etc. Furthermore, American gasoline runs American automobiles in no less than 100 countries, colonies, protectorates and mandated territories; citizens of seventy countries brave inclement weather in American rubber boots and shoes, while merchants of more than eighty countries are keeping their sales records by the use of American adding machines.

Now that the Washington Monument is temporarily closed to the public, for the installation of a new elevator, it is but natural, perhaps, that some of the facts that are associated with it and which have been taken for granted should interestingly be recalled. For instance, not everyone knows that the number going up the monument in a single day has often exceeded 10,000, or that there is not an officially inscribed line anywhere on the monument indicative even of the fact that the structure is in honor of George Washington. The shaft, by the way, was started in 1848, but after 150 feet or so of the total 555 were completed, there was a long period of suspension, due largely to the fact that the movement to finance it by popular subscription collapsed. The present simplicity of the structure was not originally contemplated, for around the base of the obelisk there was to have been a circular colonnaded building, while a decorated shaft, with cornices and up-and-down indentures, etc., was part of the design.

Dublin—A Genial Satire

Every city in the world pays its own piper and calls its own tune. The same song will not do for all. Washington must be taken intellectually, New York with a kind of ecstasy, Paris with a gesture; and you must feel London in your bones like an inner, contenting warmth.

But Dublin is a city to be dwelt in with unspoken affection and sentiment. To use the favorite adjective of the reprehensible but thoroughly enjoyable Joxer in "Juno and the Paycock," Dublin is a "daarlin'" city. In other cities one walks about pointing out perfections, breathing the indefinable exhalations of glamour; and tuning jambies. It would be as unthinkable not to praise as it is instinct to revere.

But in Dublin one does not praise. As one's shoes hiss over its moist pavements one accepts it like the rain or the sky, excuses its failings and takes its virtues for granted. It is, so to speak, one of the family; we all apologize for it, but in our hearts is the song, "In Dublin's fair city—" and a dear, lyrical extravagance of feeling.

It is curious, this note of apology in one's talk about Dublin; and it comes, I think, because all Dubliners have London at the backs of their minds. Dublin might be a very small London. As a center of fashion and aristocracy in its day, it claimed the comparison; and though shabby now, and with the plush of its elegant green breeches worn and shining, Dublin still remembers.

The rows of houses have thin streets of unbroken wall, flat and angular as the houses of old prints, and all are built of the same darkened ochre bricks weathered to grays and sepia.

Window, door: window, door: Every house like the one before.

The bodies of the houses are glum, but light. They have spacious twelve-paned windows and light ranks of iron railings, and brief steps lead from the street to the paneled doors. There are light door pillars and iron knockers. And three or four stories above is the low slate roof, with its long and short chimneys set irregularly like crochets on a stove. Below, a moat between house and street, is the scrubbed area and its waist-deep window looking out of the tops of its eyes at the sky.

All this recalls the London of the Bloomsbury Squares. In London you find a tidy thoroughness, a touch of wisdom and economy—especially economy—a certain impeccability and a definite complacency as though, having commanded the use of brooms and hearthstones, the owners of the houses considered they had fulfilled all the law and the prophets.

But the streets and squares of Dublin have a soft and indolent gaze. They are kindly and tolerant, unpreoccupied with their appearance, not so much untidy as absent-minded, thinking of something else, and on their walls is an idle light which at sunset flares up into blazing impulses of imagination—only to die down and flicker out; and a satirical glumness settles on them.

Sober London does not know these processions of imagination and these inevitable retreats. London is respectable, judicious and not demonstrative. London and Dublin are old jackets, but one is of serge and the other is of sagging loosened tweed.

The rain pelts down in Dublin nonchalantly and with a show of elegance at first, but in the end it is dense, and gray, and monotonous, like a coated crowd in the streets. A scum of smooth mire moves over the roads and pavements, and the pallid light in the faces of the tramping clouds gives a luster to the streets.

In the morning this is new silver and copper, which

squeezes and sings under the soles of one's shoes, circles like pennies on the uppers and dries white like half-crowns. Toward evening, when the sun tramples in yellow rags over the west and infuses into the hazes of smoke and damp a delicate glory of vapor light, the streets sharply take the hues of the sky and our boots hiss over gold.

At times vacant avenues will shine like empty rivers of pink and raw lavender, and will stare, scared and lagging behind the departing sky. At nightfall the darkness will rise out of the pools like a black dew.

Dublin is a dim city not easily perceived. The rain clarity of the Irish hills is not in Dublin. Today, when there is scarcely a cloud in the sky and the sun is frosty, roofs are palest cerulean, and bare trees are worked like lace on the haze. The houses are vague and shaped oddly by the gleams and shadows of mist. This haze never lifts above the chimneys, and the city is gray and blue because of it, a massed infusion of pale light and cold shadow.

The sluggish Liffey might be a runnel of sky. Our city is lifted up to the heavens. Tenements and mansions of cloud line its streets. Some days the sky is thick brown and we live in a fulvous underlight, a fog above the roofs which shuts out the air and swallows up the ends of streets and the far sides of squares, till only the bitten fragments of the houses remain.

Lamps are lighted early. The wet yellow light flares up and feeds on the damp. We breathe moisture, and it chills and beads on our faces. The cold eats its way through our clothes; and we are driven indoors to big coal fires, the uneven heat and fiftal gesticulations of which identify themselves with our mood. We imagine salamanders.

That shutting off of the sky gives us comfort. Now we are safe from the wildish, imaginative impulses. We cannot now be drawn from our desks to the windows, and there, seeing the caprice and ecstasy of light, think we are living in another world where boots travel seven leagues at a stride and voices echo down interminable corridors of stars.

We are safe now. The lid of our box is down. Now to grimy reality. The world is steady and reasonable. There are no nonchalant alarms. We can sit down with an accurate chart of intentions and duties before us, and make a course to all of them. We shall not find suddenly the sky at our feet.

But next morning it is there, and all the mornings, till people forget to mind the clothes they wear or the things they say. The sky is beneath them, as well as above them. They see new possibilities in the world. Conversations lengthen, stories grow in the telling, an incident becomes a cycle, and a word spoken in the street—the mere pretty insistence of a begonia flower girl, with her "Buy a piece, yer honor, an' God keep ye"—will sound like the beginning of a story, the opening of a new stairway into the white skies—till we grayly, inevitably realize it is nothing of the sort.

That is the way of Dublin. How I remember the first smell of the place, a smell of empty warehouses, of horses and of stables; and the first sight of the strutting rust-colored statues with their eighteenth century corpulence. The flat houses, brightly and distinctly windowed, stood like mellowed even sheets of adequate prose with an ornate flourish to some in memory of Burke and Grattan. And below, a signature to these pensive tablets, the black up-strokes and crossed "ts" of the railings.

For Dublin is a genial satire; and even when reading its bitter pages we can look down and always see the sky beneath our feet.

V. S. P.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

Considerable satisfaction was felt at the announcement by the North Eastern Railway that it was intended to purchase only British steel rails, and this satisfaction was increased when it was learned that one of the big railway groups had given an order to Canada for 26,000,000 feet of Douglas fir for railway sleepers. This order exceeds in quantity the whole of British Columbia's export for the United Kingdom in 1923. Hitherto sleepers for British railways have always been made of Baltic pine, and it is also the first time that a great British railway has definitely inserted in its conditions of tender that "preference will be given to Canadian timbers." It is also stated that the Admiralty has decided to use Douglas fir for the decks and bulkheads of future battleships, and the Board of Trade has agreed to use Douglas fir and spruce for its motor lifeboats and rowing boats. British Columbia's export of timber has risen from 16,000,000 feet in 1923 to 66,000,000 feet in 1925.

No. 10 Downing Street possesses a new carpet or, what is even more desirable: a carpet which has passed into the antique category without having been through the intermediate stage of being old. It happened like this, so Mrs. Baldwin told an enterprising newspaper man recently: Mrs. Baldwin did not like the look of the drawing-room carpet at No. 10, so she asked the Office of Works whether it would provide a new one. The Office of Works, however, being in really commendable awe of Winston Churchill and his economy campaign, demurred, whereupon Mrs. Baldwin said (in effect), "Let the thing be washed." So it was taken up and washed—for the first time in forty years. But when they came to remove the dust that had accumulated underneath, lo and behold there lay a magnificent Persian carpet.

London's new garden suburb at Hendon, northeast from Wembley, has advanced another stage toward realization with the signing by the London County Council of a contract for the construction of a further thousand houses. Eventually there are to be 6000 new houses at Hendon, of which 2000 are to be ready for occupation early next year. As many of them are to be of masonry as bricklayers can be found to construct them. A thousand are to be of steel sheeting on wooden posts. Others are to be of concrete, while all-wooden houses are also to be tried. The wooden houses are the chief innovation. They are to be two stories in height, and are to contain a living room, parlor and from two to three bedrooms. To reduce risk of fire they are not to be grouped together, but will alternate with brick and steel dwellings.

Britain is replanting the forests it lost during the war. William Ling Taylor, in a paper read at the last meeting of the British Surveyors' Institute, said the ultimate aimed at was the afforestation of 1,770,000 acres of land in Britain not suitable for other cultivation. The total ordinary employment provided in the new forests approximately 2000 men throughout the summer months and over 3000 in the winter. The influence of forestry on rural unemployment was appreciable, but its growth was dependent upon a steady adherence to a settled policy.

Identity of the myserians "philanthropists" who are financing the "Fellowship of Freedom and Reform," an organization which in recent years has attacked efforts of temperance workers in the British Isles, and especially in Scotland, was disclosed in a recent action for libel before the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. Under cross-examination, the plaintiff in the lawsuit admitted that the "fellowship" was supported, but he could not say it was largely supported by the brewing industry. The membership was 60,000, and the annual subscription was one shilling. He agreed that the income might be £30,000 a year. Later in the evidence it was brought out that in 1923 the amount actually contributed by the brewers was £20,000. It does not require a profound knowledge of arithmetic to discover that 60,000 members at one shilling a year would bring in receipts of only £60,000. This would account for £20,000 of the £30,000 total income. Where did the balance come from? Can it be pos-

sible that other liquor interests—distillers or wine merchants—supplied the remaining £7000 because of their great love of freedom and their desire for reform?

The question as to whether the Indian pavilion at the Wembley Exhibition was worth all the money spent on it has been somewhat hotly debated at times in India. But it seems to have been satisfactorily answered by Dewan Bahadur Vijayaraghavacharya, the Commissioner for India for the British Empire Exhibition. The report he renders shows that all exhibitors are well satisfied. The cottage industries of handmade goods received the finest advertisement they have ever had, and nearly all the big exhibitors have had good results. "To those who believe," runs the report, "that the best interests of India are to be attained within the Empire, and that hand in hand England and India will achieve the highest expression of their genius, there can be no doubt that it was true political wisdom that dictated India's participation."

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he is not under any obligation to publish or to return newspaper material for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Florida Bull and Cock Fights Deplored

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In none of the papers that I see have I found any editorial upon the manifestations of degeneracy that have broken out recently in Florida. Yet these outbreaks cannot be regarded as local in effect. They are of national concern.

Of course, I refer to the bullfights and cockfights in which Florida has been indulging.

The papers report that the worst feature of a bullfight—the gored horses—was not permitted in the Florida affair, and that the bull was not killed but only tortured. Nothing was said about amelioration of the cocks' woes. However, so much so good, as far as the animals were concerned.

But I am not thinking as much about the animals just now as about the people who indulge in these brutalities. Such performances appeal only to the cruelty that is still a part of human nature. Only those who have a dangerous kind of cruelty within themselves can find amusement in looking upon cruelties.

Cruelty is at the bottom of every crime—highbrow or lowbrow. These fights involving dumb animals are nothing but a school for cruelty. Cruelty is itself a crime. And all crime is one or other form of cruelty.

Is the United States going to stand aside and permit Florida to establish a school for crime within its borders? New York, N. Y. RALPH MODJESKI.

Regarding the So-Called Branch-Banking Bill

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The item recently published on page one of the Monitor under the caption, "Branch Banking Bill Is Reported to House," reminds me of a very interesting article bearing directly on the subject, which was published in the Magazine of Wall Street, issue of Nov. 7, 1925.

The writer of this article points out that, paradoxical as it may seem, the McFadden bill "is not a pro-branch banking bill," as is commonly supposed. He writes:

Subjected to a fire from the rear because somebody unhappily called it a branch banking bill, it almost got through the last session of Congress.

Contrary to the public impression, the McFadden bill is not a pro-branch banking bill, and is as a matter of fact an anti-branch banking bill. Its general purpose is to strengthen the Federal Reserve System by barring the national banks against the steady advance of the state banks and trust companies, an advance that forebodes the elimination of national banks. Curbing branch banking is only one of a number of ways in which the McFadden bill seeks to guard and foster the national banks.

It purposes to fight fire with fire in this regard: to permit national banks to use one of the most effective devices of the enemy in fighting back, that is the establishment of branches themselves, wherever necessary as a defensive measure. And that is how it has come to be handicapped by the appellation of a branch banking bill. New York, N. Y. G. C. D.